Probers Detail Oil Firm's Activities

Gulf Political Funding Found Permeated 'With Illegality'

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT). —In a detailed picture of the Gulf Oil Corp.'s large-scale payments to politicians and candidates here and abroad, a special investigative committee has told federal authorities that the company's domestic contributions were "shot through with illegality."

"The activity was generally clandestine and in disregard of federal as well as a number of state statutes," the three-member panel said Tuesday in a special report to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. District Court here.

The committee disclosed not only the details of foreign payments previously disclosed but also made public the existence of a "gray fund" for giving tips and presents to "relatively low-level governmental personnel" with whom Gulf had contact in South Korea and a "fondo nero," or black fund, in Italy, out of which Gulf paid $10,815 to newspapers and journalists.

[An aide to Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said yesterday that the senator would not comment on charges, mentioned in the investigators' report, that even at the height of the Watergate scandals in 1973, he twice asked for cash contributions from a Gulf lobbyist, the Associated Press said.

'Not Knowingly'

[Sen. Scott, who is not seeking re-election, issued this statement: "I have not knowingly received any corporate funds from Gulf or any other corporation," the AP reported. It said the senator has never denied receiving money from Gulf personnel, but has insisted that he got only political donations that were legal, not involving corporate funds.]

The 398-page report grew out of a 10-month inquiry headed by John McCloy, a New York lawyer who is an ex-president of the World Bank, a former U.S. high commissioner for West Germany and a former chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Bob Dorsey, chairman and chief executive of Gulf, commended Mr. McCloy and his committee for a "thorough and impartial investigation."

As part of the settlement of a government suit, brought by the SEC, Gulf agreed to arrange for the inquiry by the special review committee. In addition to Mr. McCloy, who is not affiliated with Gulf, the panel consisted of two members of the oil firm's board of directors.

The report put the total of Gulf's lawful and unlawful contributions at $12.3 million.

Lobbyist's Role

It said that Royce Savage, former general counsel of the company, was "aware that [Claude Wild Jr., a Gulf lobbyist] had a source of corporate funds available to him which he was probably using for political contributions and payments."

It also found that Herbert Manning, another lawyer, who was secretary of the company, "failed to inquire as diligently and professionally as he should have into the source of funds he received" before making political contributions. Similarly, it concluded that William Henry, the firm's executive vice-president, and Fred Deering, a former controller, failed to make adequate inquiries.

The investigating panel said that Mr. Dorsey, the chief executive, had been "involved" enough in the activities so that he should not participate in corrective steps proposed in the report.

The committee made several recommendations to Gulf's board. These include:

- Strengthening the company's internal audit department.
- Prohibiting the use of "off-the-books" funds "for any purpose, whether legal or not."
- Giving the chief legal officer of the company direct access to the chief executive and charging the lawyer "with responsibility of calling to the attention of management any operations of the company which... constitute illegal political activities."

$570,000 Rockwell Outlay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT). —Rockwell International Corp., a maker of electronic automotive and aerospace products, has told the SEC that it paid $570,000 to foreign government officials or employees in connection with sales in four countries.

"A special review committee of senior executives" of Rockwell "did not find any course of conduct that in its judgment reflected on the integrity of the books and records of the corporation or on its internal-audit procedures," the firm told the SEC. The company said that the payments involved mostly sales commissions and the only foreign political contribution was an $8,300 donation made by its subsidiaries in Canada, where such contributions are legal.



AP.

Sen. Hugh Scott



AP.

Bob Dorsey of Gulf.

Liberty Bell At New Site In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Liberty Bell, symbol of U.S. independence, was rolled out of Independence Hall and into a new viewing center early today as revelers braved rain to ring in 1976, the nation's Bicentennial year.

The 2,080-pound bell rode atop a 700-pound cart to Liberty Pavilion, a block north of Independence Hall.

The bell rested on a bed of wet cement to prevent the spread of the crack that developed while it was tolling the death of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835.

The steel and glass pavilion, where the bell is to remain permanently, was built with $800,000 in federal funds. It was opened to visitors today after the bell was hung on a stainless-steel pillar.

Journalist Given 8 Years in Seoul

SEOUL, Jan. 1 (NYT).—A journalist who led the struggle for press freedom at the beleaguered Donga Ilbo newspaper early last year was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment yesterday by the Seoul District Court.

A three-judge panel convicted Lee Pu Yong and two others of forming an anti-government discussion group aimed at overthrowing the regime of President Chung Hee Park.

On Tuesday, Kim Young Sam, president of the major opposition party, the New Democratic party, was questioned by government prosecutors for three hours about possible violations of the emergency decree banning criticism of the constitution. He had demanded revision of the Constitution and lifting of the decree.

N.Y. Governor, Attorney General Clash Over Aide

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT). —State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, who four days ago pledged to retain Maurice Nadjari as special state prosecutor for an additional six months, expressed doubt yesterday that he would go along with Gov. Hugh Carey's new plan to appoint an interim special prosecutor.

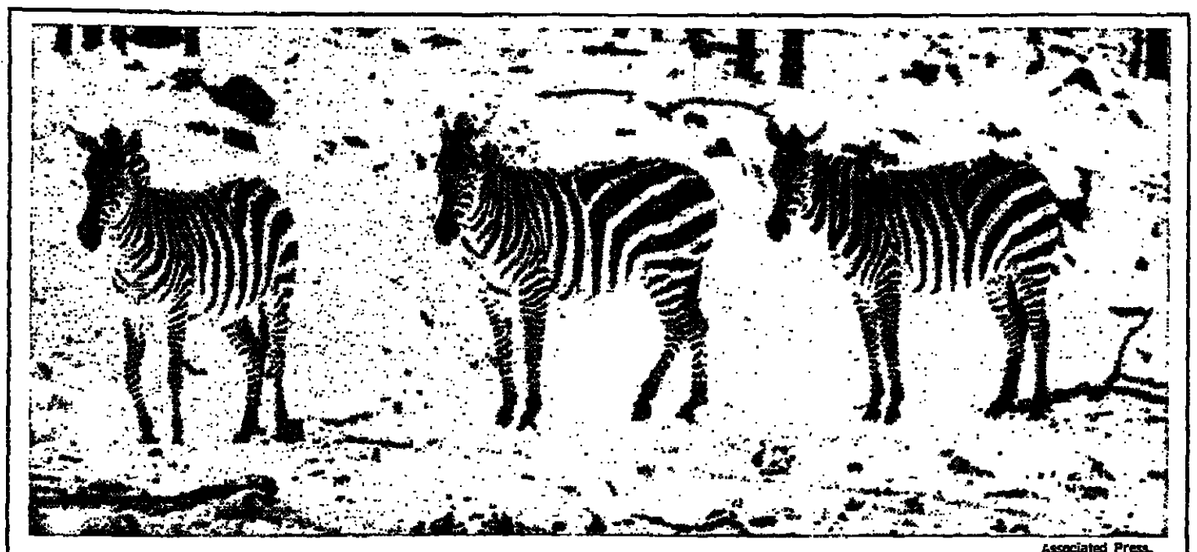
Mr. Lefkowitz is the only official empowered to appoint and dismiss special prosecutors.

In another development yesterday, political sources disclosed that Patrick Cunningham, the state Democratic chairman and Bronx County leader, had been subpoenaed to appear next week before a special grand jury handling Mr. Nadjari's cases to testify in connection with the panel's investigation into political and judicial corruption.

A day earlier, Gov. Carey, denouncing suggestions made by Mr. Nadjari as "despicable," ordered a special inquiry into Mr. Nadjari's implications that the governor had dismissed him last week because he was investigating high figures in the Democratic party.

Irish Train Wreck Kills 5

DUBLIN, Jan. 1 (UPI).—A speeding passenger train struck buckled rails in Southeast Ireland yesterday and jumped the track. Police said five persons were killed and 30 injured.



Associated Press.

BLACK ON WHITE—Zebras on the snow-covered grounds of the Jungle Habitat in West Milford, N.J.

U.S. Journal To Bare More CIA Agents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP). —The magazine Counterspy plans to print the names of about 70 more CIA agents despite criticism prompted by the magazine's pinpointing of agent Richard Welch before he was slain last week in Greece.

Doug Porter, a co-editor of Counterspy, said the magazine did not cause Mr. Welch's death because its disclosure of his role as CIA station chief in Peru had been published before. He also said the quarterly did not name Mr. Welch as station chief in Athens.

Meanwhile, President Ford strongly criticized "CIA defectors" who have publicly identified other agents. He said this resulted in the death "of one fine official and . . . could result in the death of others." Mr. Ford made the comments in an interview with The Washington Post.

Foreign Sources

Mr. Porter said Tuesday that the 70 names of CIA agents abroad were picked up from newspapers in France, Sweden and Angola. He noted that about 60 names are to be published next week by the French newspaper Libération. Also, he said, names of five CIA agents have been published by a newspaper in Sweden and the Counterspy staff has been told names of "half a dozen" agents in Angola.

He said the CIA names would be checked by Counterspy before they are published next month.

Mr. Porter said that checking the names amounts to finding likely CIA agents in U.S. embassy employee lists and cross-checking them against biographies to find intelligence specialties or past intelligence employment.

Counterspy is published by Fifth Estate Security Education, a nonprofit corporation. Mr. Porter said the corporation is financed both by the magazine and by contributions from about 50 persons.



AP.

Doug Porter, co-editor of Counterspy.

Poll Shows Economy Is Major U.S. Concern

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP).—The greatest worry on the American mind with the arrival of 1976 is the economy, the Harris Poll reported.

In a survey of 1,475 adults, 85 per cent called this the biggest problem, compared to 82 per cent last year and 57 per cent in 1972.

Another problem noted in the survey were taxes and spending, rated as a major problem by 33 per cent of those polled, compared to only 9 per cent a year ago.

Typical GI Not Acceptable

Mercenary Firm in U.S. Says 40% of Recruits Are Women

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 1 (AP).—About 40 per cent of the mercenaries hired by a California agency that recruits soldiers and spies for hire are women, the agency's director said.

"They are particularly good in intelligence work and we have used female pilots and demolitions experts," said James Scott, director of El Kamas Enterprises of Anaheim, Calif.

Mr. Scott said in an interview in the San Diego Evening Tribune yesterday that women make up 40 per cent of the recruits his agency sends to work in South America, Asia and Africa.

A "contract" can last from a week or two to several years, with pay ranging from $350 to $500 a week or more, he said.

A Refusal

He refused to say how many persons the company has recruited.

The Tribune said it received several calls from women interested in becoming mercenaries after publishing an article about El Kamas on Saturday.

Speaking of women spies, Mr. Scott said: "Uncle Sam has had women with these skills on his payroll for many, many years."

But while the agency accepts qualified women, it will not accept the typical former serviceman. Mr. Scott and his senior aide, G.J. Tartaglio, said the average former GI is not professional enough to be a successful mercenary.

"We had three people killed by their employers in Africa because they weren't mature enough to realize that looting and rape is against the code," Mr. Tartaglio said.

Mr. Scott, 34, a former Green Beret, said: "If you send out the average U.S. GI, two out of 10 might come back. In a professional mercenary cadre, the return rate is at least 8 out of 10."

Mr. Tartaglio said El Kamas does business only with non-Communist countries. "Our loyalty is to the United States and its interests," he said.

Mr. Scott said the agency opened for business in Washington in 1962. It now has offices in Houston, Miami, Anaheim and New Orleans.

The company operated for six months from the top floor of Anaheim's seven-floor El Camino Bank building under the guise of gathering information about "unidentified flying objects."

'Good Cover'

"We thought the UFO connection was a good cover," Mr. Scott said.

There have been several recent reports of mercenary recruiting in the United States. Two Cuban exiles said this week they are recruiting fellow exiles to fight against Cuban troops that are assisting a Soviet-backed faction in the Angolan civil war.

Anubis Ltd. of Highland, Texas, sells by mail information and applications for service in Rhodesia. Aliyah, a Jewish-American organization in Washington, offers information on long-term stays in Israel, including service in the Israeli armed forces.



UPI.

James Scott

Ford Pleased With His '75 Performance

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and, at the same time, insisting that the individual rights of citizens within this country will be adequately protected."

- His State of the Union Message on Jan. 20 will not contain "a laundry list of liberal, expensive programs that will cost the taxpayers more and expand the federal government." It will, however, recommend "certain consolidations in areas where there have been so many categorical programs, so much overlap, so much inefficiency."
- He will try "to improve the federal part of health care to the American people," but beyond that would say nothing of his views on a national health insurance.
- Although the coalition government in Laos has dissolved and there has been a "weakening in some countries," the "domino theory," which held that all of Southeast Asia would collapse if the Communists took over South Vietnam and Cambodia, has been "disproven." "But it took some strong action and, I think, some leadership by this country to handle the matter."
- He strongly reaffirmed his opposition to Soviet policies in Angola but said, "I think we have an obligation to continue to work within the framework of détente." Angola, however, is an example of the way "détente has not worked the way it should work, and we strongly object to it."

3 Barge Hijackers Killed in Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Philippine Navy recovered a tugboat and barge yesterday and killed three of 30 hijackers who are holding eight crewmen as hostages, authorities said today.

The government has sent mediators to seek the release of the crewmen.

Panel Requests Investigation

FBI Accused of Pressuring House Witness

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—The House Intelligence Committee has asked Attorney General Edward Levi to investigate charges that the FBI sought to "squelch" a witness in its investigation of possible improprieties in the bureau's purchase of wiretap equipment.

The witness, manufacturer Martin Kaiser of Timonium, Md., gave a sworn deposition Tuesday to the committee staff that he was visited by FBI agents on two occasions last month and was pressured into signing a statement recanting portions of his public testimony on the purchase.

In that testimony, given at a hearing Oct. 9, Mr. Kaiser said he was required by the FBI to sell equipment to it through an intermediary, U.S. Recording Co. of Washington, which marked up his prices by an average of 30 per cent in reselling the products to the bureau. Committee auditors found that the markups ranged from 12 to 80 per cent.

Bureau spokesmen have said that the purpose of the middleman arrangement with U.S. Recording was to protect the secrecy of equipment bought from Mr. Kaiser and other manufacturers so that foreign governments would not be able to take electronic countermeasures. In most of these transactions, Mr. Kaiser delivered his wares directly to the bureau, although invoices were routed through U.S. Recording.

4-Page Document

Tuesday's letter to Mr. Levi was prompted by a Dec. 23 visit to Mr. Kaiser by agents Robert Keehan and Dewey Rinaca, during which they obtained from him a four-page, handwritten statement on his testimony to the House committee.

In his deposition, Mr. Kaiser insisted that he was standing by his Oct. 9 testimony, which was critical of U.S. Recording's role in wiretap-equipment purchases, and asserted that the handwritten statement was obtained by the agents under "very intensive pressure."

He told three committee staff investigators, "We had spent six hours going over petty issues . . . sentence by sentence, and I was anxious to get them out of there."

During the last hour of the six-hour session, Mr. Kaiser said, one of the agents "was standing over my left shoulder and one over the right and both had arms pointing" at the statement.

"It was obvious to me," he said in a telephone interview, "that they were under heavy pressure to get a statement from me."

When asked about the committee's letter, addressed to Mr. Levi by staff director Searle Field, an FBI spokesman said, "We have looked into this matter thoroughly and we categorically deny in every respect trying to influence or coerce anyone."

German Seat-Belt Law

BONN, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Car seat belts became compulsory today for West German motorists under a new road safety law. The measure requires both the driver and front-seat passenger to wear safety belts.

U.S. Oil Firms Said to Contact Hanoi Over Renewed Drilling

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 1 (NYT).—U.S. oil companies have reportedly made informal contact with Hanoi to determine under what type of arrangements they might resume exploring for oil in the South China Sea off the coast of South Vietnam.

Oil-industry informants said that Exxon and a consortium of U.S. independents were among the enterprises that had been in touch with Vietnamese representatives.

The soundings were said to have been taken at meetings arranged with the knowledge of the U.S. Treasury and State Departments in such places as Paris and Hong Kong. There were unconfirmed reports that representatives of U.S. companies had traveled to Vietnam.

Any dealings would have to be cleared first by the State Department. An embargo on North Vietnam travel and business was imposed by the United States during the buildup of hostilities in the 1960s. In May, it was extended to cover South Vietnam as well, after the Saigon regime fell.

Bills in Congress

Before U.S. companies returned, the embargo would have to be lifted. Identical House and Senate bills designed to end the embargo have been introduced by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., and Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., and Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill.

The Hanoi radio has repeatedly stated in recent months that Vietnamese authorities would welcome U.S. companies, and others, back to explore for oil, but that new terms must be negotiated.

The U.S. companies are described by specialists as increasingly interested in repeal of the embargo. In Hong Kong, the American Chamber of Commerce in Asia, representing 230 U.S. businesses, including major oil companies, issued a policy statement in November calling for an end to the embargo.

Many international oil experts feel the South China Sea has a promising potential for oil.

"It is an area that many oil companies think warrants important investments," a British-based petroleum consultant said.

Selective Investments

But, as the Chase Manhattan Bank pointed out recently, a shrinkage of profit margins, and a subsequent need to borrow more, has made companies increasingly selective in their exploration investments.

In 1973 and 1974, the Saigon regime granted about a dozen offshore exploration permits, mainly to U.S. companies, but also to the French and Japanese.

The French and Japanese companies are described as also actively negotiating with Hanoi.

Among the major international companies that had bought concessions were Exxon, Mobil and Royal Dutch Shell.

It is not known how much was given to the Saigon government for oil leaseholds.

Drilling platforms and other equipment were pulled out of the offshore Vietnamese and Cambodian regions some weeks before the countries fell to the Communists.

A number of dry holes had been sunk but no oil was discovered during the opening phase of the exploration activities.

Unlike Vietnam, Cambodia has made no overtures to international oil companies.

The Vietnamese Communists are described as motivated by a critical need for foreign exchange.

First Major Violence in [illegible]

3 Leftists Are S[illegible] In Protest at Oporto [illegible]

LISBON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Paramilitary policemen fired into a crowd of leftist protesters outside a prison in the northern city of Oporto today, killing three persons and wounding at last four in Portugal's first serious street violence in a month.

A military spokesman said the four required hospitalization for gunshot wounds.

Police said the Republican National Guardsmen stationed at Custoias Prison shot into the crowd of about 2,000 rock-throwing demonstrators after shots fired into the air failed to disperse the crowd.

Police said the guardsmen took the action only after alleged pistol fire was heard.

The demonstrators had gathered outside the prison to demand the release of an estimated 100 soldiers detained there for involvement in an abortive leftist military revolt Nov. 25.

The demonstrators became violent when guardsmen ejected a group of them who had tried to get inside the prison through a gate opened for a departing car.

Hardship Foreseen

LISBON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—President Francisco da Costa Gomes broadcast a grim New Year's Day message to the Portuguese people today, foreseeing only hardship and steadily rising prices in 1976.

"I would like to be able to announce a new year free of profound worries, but that unhappily is not possible. The roads to peace and liberty are arduous and full of obstacles and dangers," he said.

The President's speech blamed the Portuguese themselves for most of their problems and asked the nation to remember the importance of its historical and geographical ties with the democracies of Western Europe.

"We cannot forget that Portugal is situated in Europe and that we have strong, centuries-old cultural and economic relations with these countries," he said. "We thus have fundamental relations of cooperation and friendship with the European Economic Community. It is equally well worth remembering that Portugal respects the international agreements and pledges that we have undertaken."

The President spoke on television as the public reeled under the impact of major year-end price rises and the development of food shortages.

Late last month, the government increased the cost of gasoline by 40 per cent, to 67 escudos ($2.46) a U.S. gallon, increased cigarette prices by 60 per cent and ordered rises in the cost of transportation, electricity, water and many basic commodities.

Newspapers said these increases would be followed by a new set of import duties and purchase taxes, which, they predicted, would raise the cost of a bottle of whiskey to the equivalent of about $23, increase the price of automobiles by 20 per cent and impose a new 40-per-cent tax on top of a 30-per-cent tax applied on luxury goods three months ago.

The Portuguese had to put up with major food shortages in preparing holiday meals. Butter, milk and other dairy products disappeared from the shops and the only fresh meat to be had was goat. Other basic foodstuffs soared in price.

When the shops closed yesterday, fish was selling at the equivalent of $4 a pound and eggs went for $1.50 a dozen. The minimum daily wage here is $5.20.

France Will Give Independence to Afars and Issas

PARIS, Jan. 1 (WP).—France has formally recognized the right of its last African colony, the Territory of the Afars and the Issas, to independence, but indicated it would keep troops there indefinitely to "guarantee its integrity and security."

A government statement yesterday reflected fears that a complete pullout could touch off a war between Ethiopia and Somalia, which covet the small but strategically located territory on the horn of East Africa.

France has ruled the 8,000-square-mile territory, which encompasses the port of Djibouti and guards the western approach to the strait leading into the Red Sea, since 1884.

The statement was issued after a three-day visit here by Premier Ali Aref, the head of the territory's local administration.

French officials said that negotiations on independence could end before the June summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, but that France would maintain about 6,000 soldiers in the territory after independence. The United Nations has called for complete French withdrawal.

A Judge Clears Mrs. Peron Of Charge of Stealing Funds

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (AP). —An investigating judge has cleared President Isabel Peron of a charge that she tried to steal $700,000 from charity funds. But a congressional investigation into the charge was expected to continue, and leaders of the armed forces were reported keeping up pressure on Mrs. Peron to resign or take a long leave of absence.

There was more terrorism Tuesday, raising the death toll for the year 1975 to 898. Bomb blasts in a crowded theater in downtown Buenos Aires and at the headquarters of the army command killed one person and injured nine others. Rightist terrorists kidnapped and killed three leftists in Buenos Aires suburbs.

Federal judge Alfredo Nocetti Fasolino, who is investigating charges of corruption in Mrs. Peron's regime, announced that she was not at fault when she signed a check in July transferring the equivalent of $700,000 from the funds of a public charity to the estate of her late husband, Juan Peron.

The check was recalled when it came to light, and the judge accepted the government's explanation that Mrs. Peron signed it by mistake. But the vice-president of the charity has refused to testify before the congressional investigating committee, after being quoted as saying Mrs. Peron's signing was not a mistake.

The 44-year-old President suffered another blow Tuesday when the congressional committee got the federal police to issue a warrant for the arrest of Jose Lopez Rega, Mrs. Peron's closest adviser and the dominant figure in her regime until the opposition of the labor movement and the military forced her to send him to Europe in July.

Mr. Lopez Rega is accused of mishandling public funds, falsifying documents and fostering rightist terrorism. He has been living in Spain as a special ambassador, but the government announced Tuesday that it had accepted his resignation.

Msgr. Adolfo Tortolo, the chaplain of the armed forces, was reported negotiating between Mrs. Peron and the military leaders seeking her replacement by Senate President Italo Luder. The prelate's mediation helped end an air force rebellion against Mrs. Peron last week.

'Any Sacrifice'

A newspaper said he told it, "The President would be prepared for any sacrifice if she were sure it would contribute to the pacification of the country."

A bomb exploded in a bathroom of the Estrellas Theater while actress Nacha Guevara was performing Tuesday. She returned from Mexico some weeks ago after being threatened by rightist terrorists. Miss Guevara was not hurt, but police said a member of the theater's technical crew was killed and that at least three other persons were injured.

The army said a bomb on the fifth floor of its headquarters was planted by a soldier linked to leftist guerrillas. It went off near the office of the chief of staff, Gen. Roberto Viola, and injured six soldiers. The general was not hurt.

Vietnam to Allow Repatriation of Two GIs' Bodies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT). —The North Vietnamese government has informed Sen. Edward Kennedy that it is prepared to return the remains of two Marines who were the last U.S. servicemen killed in the Vietnam war.

The Massachusetts Democrat's office Tuesday made public a letter from Nguyen Duy Trinh, the North Vietnamese foreign minister, stating that the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam had found the place where the two men had been buried and had identified their remains.

In the letter, Mr. Trinh told Sen. Kennedy:

"We think that there will be no obstacle in your sending of your people to Vietnam to undertake the repatriation of these remains."

A Kennedy aide was expected to leave shortly for Saigon.

The two Marine corporals, 19-year-old Darwin Judge and Charles McMahon, 22, were killed in a rocket attack on Tansonnhut Airport on April 28 during the U.S. evacuation of Saigon.

Sihanouk in Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 1 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's titular chief of state, arrived in Phnom Penh from Peking yesterday and was cheered by a crowd of nearly 1,000 persons at the airport, the Phnom Penh radio said today.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, January 2, 1976 *

Authoritarian India

When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi clamped a state of emergency on India last June, imposing censorship and arresting thousands of political opponents, she expressed confidence that conditions would "speedily improve to enable us to dispense with this proclamation as soon as possible." Now Mrs. Gandhi has announced an extension of the emergency and postponed for a year the parliamentary elections scheduled for early in 1976.

These moves, along with the Congress party's endorsement of changes in the Constitution presumably to make it more responsive to "the current needs of the people and the demands of the present," accelerate a trend already painfully clear. India is being transformed by fiat from parliamentary democracy to authoritarian regime. Mrs. Gandhi may go down in history as the Prime Minister who destroyed the democratic system established by her father, Jawaharial Nehru, when India became independent in 1947.

Prime Minister Gandhi towers above any other political figure in India and obviously retains an almost mystical appeal for the masses. There is no reason to doubt that she would have led the Congress party to another decisive victory in March, especially with many of her leading opponents, including two dozen members of parliament, still in prison and unable to campaign. But repression becomes a disease; and Mrs. Gandhi is now evidently unwilling to risk even a minor setback at the hands of the voters.

India retains the trappings of a democracy and its leaders still pay lip service to freedom. But a once vigorous press has been largely reduced to docility by official pressures and censorship, the courts have been undermined by a decree exempting the Prime Minister and other officials from their jurisdiction, and another drastic measure authorizes indefinite detention without charge or trial even if the emergency is eventually lifted.

Perhaps India's version of Westminster democracy needed revisions to meet current problems; but substantial constitutional changes, to be effective, must be accomplished by some process of consensus and consent. Mrs. Gandhi's "guided democracy" is no more democratic than the system imposed for a time on Indonesia by the late President Sukarno. And the Prime Minister is now making it dismayingly evident that her departure from the practices of a free society is no temporary thing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Terror at La Guardia

No major community in the free world today is exempt from the kind of terror attack suffered by New York in the La Guardia Airport bombing Monday night. There are too many mad or vicious people, nursing too many private and group hatreds that they think can be served by the random slaughter of innocent men, women and children. The needed expertise in making a bomb is too well dispersed, and dynamite and plastic explosives are too easily available. Respect for civil rights and individual privacy create massive security gaps that make every public place a potential human death-trap in an age of violence such as we are now experiencing.

It is essential that once the La Guardia bombers are found, they be punished rigorously as the murderers they are. This is necessary to discourage every form of terrorism, regardless of the cause allegedly being advanced. It is a grim and discouraging irony that on the same day the bomb went off at La Guardia, the Algerian government granted political asylum to the six terrorists who invaded an OPEC meeting in Vienna and killed three persons while holding scores hostage. As long as terrorists know or believe that there is somewhere they can find safe haven, they will be encouraged to persist in their blood lust. Will Algeria wait until terrorist bombs have killed a few Algerians before it deigns to cooperate in the struggle against urban madness and murder?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Chinese Puzzle

Even Moscow, it appears, was as totally unprepared as the rest of the world for Peking's decision to release three Soviet helicopter crewmen it had been holding as prisoners since March, 1974, and even to suggest some regret over the incident and a desire to make partial amends.

The Soviet ambassador to China has said he is as mystified by it as anybody else, while Tass indicates that the Kremlin itself is puzzled. Inevitably, there is now widespread speculation about what it all means, if anything.

While an unabated flow of vitriolic anti-Soviet propaganda from Chinese sources continues as usual, some observers believe nevertheless that Peking may have given Moscow a signal reminiscent of 1939, when Stalin opened the way for the Soviet-Nazi pact of that year.

In this view, the Chinese have now demonstrated to Moscow that they can be reasonable, and can treat even Soviet military personnel in civilized fashion—while still denouncing the Russians as warmongers and imperialists.

The Chinese gesture has followed very closely President Ford's unimpressive visit to Peking and the Senate's vote to cut off covert U.S. aid to anti-Soviet forces in Angola.

Thus Peking may have decided that it was improbable that the United States would provide tangible help in any future Soviet-Chinese confrontation, and that it would be best to ease tensions with Moscow to make such a confrontation less likely.

The rift between the two Communist giants has been a central factor in the world power equilibrium since the early 1960s. The release of the airmen opens at least the possibility that moves may be made to heal that rift, in whole or in part. Few possible changes in the world alignment of forces could be more significant in this, the new year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Amnesty in Chile

The Chilean government's decision to release a number of political prisoners, including now Dr. Sheila Cassidy, is a welcome sign that it is worried by the growing hostility of foreign opinion. It has good reason to be . . . Gen. Pinochet ought now to be facing the fact that he has failed to justify himself politically, economically or morally.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

Until fascism is removed from power in Chile every effort must be made to isolate and weaken the bloody regime of the junta.

—From the Morning Star (London).

The French CIA

What right has President Giscard d'Estaing to use taxes paid by French citizens to finance mercenaries in Angola charged with bringing down a legal government which intends to ensure the real independence of that country? . . . The Washington Post only confirmed reports already published about the intervention of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government in Angola, where private French interests have been well entrenched since the time of Portuguese colonization. This intervention is in complete collaboration with the American government, whose secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, refuses to acknowledge a Senate vote obliging him not to keep secret any longer his operations in Angola in support of the FNLA and UNITA.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

* * *

French intelligence service operations need not be envious of the CIA and the FBI, and they have the advantage of receiving less publicity.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

The revelations of The Washington Post (IHT, Dec. 26) are cause for consternation . . . No high-placed person (in France) saw fit do deny it. The same was true with a Time magazine article on the Ben Barka affair . . . No one denied the disclosures in Time. Fortunately, it was all written in English. And everyone knows that the French are not very good at foreign languages.

—From Le Quotidien de Paris.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 2, 1901

LONDON.—If the weather clerk made a good resolution, the new year was the first to break it. The morning was not old when rain set in, and combined itself with fog and darkness. In the center of town the afternoon was as black as despair, and not all the electric lamps and incandescent mantles of the Metropolis could lift the dreary gloom of the first day of the century.

Fifty Years Ago

January 2, 1926

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia's elaborate New Year's celebration last night included the ringing of the Liberty Bell, which has been silent for 90 years. Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick, wife of the Mayor, struck the bell with a golden hammer and the tones were broadcast by radio. The ceremony also included a tableau of the meeting of the Continental Congress at which the Declaration of Independence was signed.



'Another Triumph—Once Again I've Saved Us From Going Over the Edge.'

Moscow-Peking Pact in the Making

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The heavy smokescreen now being laid down by Peking to obscure the significance of its moves toward a reconciliation with the Soviet Union has had the desired effect. The release by China of the Soviet helicopter crew captured more than 20 months ago has been overlaid by an anti-Soviet campaign in the Chinese press.

The bitterness of the Peking articles, the hostility which is directed personally at Brezhnev, seems to make any talk of reconciliation absurd. Or does it?

Those Western analysts who believe that no reconciliation is possible point to Peking's continuing claims that the Soviet Union is "the main source of the danger of war," that it pursues a policy of expansion and aggression, that its system has degenerated to "social imperialism," and that in all these things it has gone further under Brezhnev than it had under Khrushchev. If Peking had really intended the release of the helicopter crew to be regarded as a conciliatory move, it is argued, it would have been quite easy for it to order the press to moderate its language. But that is only one side of the medal.

Policy Reversal

It is also possible to argue that the release of the helicopter crew constitutes a clear reversal of policy. When the helicopter was captured, Peking claimed to have "conclusive" evidence that the crew was on a spying mission, and it rejected Soviet denials as "a bunch of lies." Peking's new claim that the crew's denial of spying is "credible"—after claiming to have evidence to the contrary for nearly two years—cannot mean that new facts have come to light to change Peking's mind. It had all the relevant facts; the decision to release the crew is clearly a political signal, and the manner of the release, particularly Peking's readiness to eat its own words, gives Moscow a clue to how the signal may be interpreted. What Peking is saying is that, having eaten its words on this issue, it is quite capable of reversing itself on other, far more basic issues—provided that Moscow is willing to pay the right price.

This is not something that Peking's diplomats would say in so many words to their Soviet counterparts, because to do so would be to give up part of Peking's bargaining strength before the negotiations had even begun in earnest. But it is another matter to provide an indication of Chinese interest in serious bargaining by making preliminary concessions, without any prior conditions, in order to encourage Moscow to act similarly, and thus to create a better atmosphere for meaningful negotiations. This was the technique used by President Nixon in making his own opening to China, even before serious negotiations had begun, and now Peking is emulating it in trying to make an equally historic opening to Russia.

Nor are Peking's efforts as recent as the headlines announcing the return of the helicopter crew might indicate. During the past few years there have been a number of indications that at least some Chinese leaders sought a degree of reconciliation with Moscow and that others were opposed to any such thing. But hints pointing in this direction, in speeches made by Premier Chou En-lai and by others, and in "historical" articles seemingly concerned with what happened in China 2,000 years ago, were dismissed by most Western analysts as irrelevant. Kissinger himself has encouraged the view that the final Soviet conflict was due to historic causes which went so deep as to make a reconciliation unlikely.

Divided

When Lin Piao, Mao's heir apparent, was killed in an air crash during an attempt to defect to the Soviet Union, after a Peking debate in which he evidently opposed the reconciliation with the United States, it became clear that the highest Chinese leadership was divided into "pro-Soviet" and "anti-Soviet" factions. The terms are used here only for the sake of brevity, for a great many other issues were obviously involved—and still are—in the Peking debate.

At the next party congress Chou En-lai denounced Lin Piao's treasonable relationship with Russia so strongly that the West almost completely ignored his own overture to Moscow. The Soviet Union, he explained, was only making a "feint" to the East while its most serious threat was directed against the West, and against Europe in particular. This was, in effect, a signal to Moscow that Peking no longer regarded the threat of a Soviet attack on China as seriously as in the past, and that it was therefore prepared to negotiate an understanding based on this new view of Soviet intentions.

But in Moscow, too, a debate was in progress on how to deal with China. Some urged a positive Soviet response, as became evident between the lines of the Soviet press. Others maintained, as did so many in the West, that Chinese hostility to Russia was so deep-seated, and Peking's long-term threat to Soviet security so great, that any "reconciliation" would only allow China to build itself up for the inevitable future attack against the Soviet Union.

Chou's hint did not stand on its own but was part of a deliberate, consistent campaign. In 1973 he publicly acknowledged Soviet offers to normalize relations with China, and asked Moscow for a sign of "good faith." In 1974 he sent to Moscow a conciliatory message of greetings on the October Revolution anniversary, accepting the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty. In January, 1975, after Brezhnev had rejected the Chinese offer as insincere, Chou refused to take "no" for an answer, and again urged Brezhnev to do something, however small, "to solve a bit of the problem."

After Mao?

But as Peking's readiness for a deal became more apparent, so Moscow's attitude became less and less conciliatory. Signs in the Soviet press suggested that Moscow had now decided to wait for the demise of Mao in the expectation that the confusion and weakness which might then overtake China would allow the Soviet Union to drive a far harder bargain, and obtain more far-reaching concessions, than any which may be obtainable now. Peking's initiative, on the other hand, has been designed to persuade Moscow to make a deal now, with Mao's blessing, which would commit his successors.

Failure to do so, Peking is telling Moscow, might once again lead to aggravation of the final Soviet conflict to the point of war. During the post-Mao interregnum, the factions engaged in the succession struggle might again seek to build up Chinese hostility to Russia in order to strengthen their own position in the fight to capture the leadership, as they have done during internal struggles in the past, instead of making concessions out of weakness, as Moscow expects.

The Kremlin cannot afford to ignore an opening as significant as the release of the helicopter crew, and in the diplomatic probing which is bound to follow soon, the first outlines of a new Sino-Soviet understanding may begin to emerge. What has been said on both sides suggests that this may well include a nonaggression pact and a specific undertaking by both countries not to use nuclear weapons against each other.

U.S. Policy on Angola

Bent if Not Broken

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—The Ford administration's drive to persuade the Senate not to cut off funds for covert arms shipments to Angola failed so spectacularly because officials gave conflicting testimony on why such an American intervention was necessary.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was—and evidently still is—in direct conflict with other State Department officials and the Central Intelligence Agency on the basic reasons for U.S. concern about Angola's fate, a concern the administration reportedly plans to assert by continuing covert aid in the face of the Senate action.

Almost the only point of consistency in what the secretary and other high-ranking officials told the senators was that all rejected the apocalyptic scenario envisioned by Daniel Moynihan, the free-wheeling ambassador to the United Nations, in the event of victory for the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

From Moynihan

In a television interview, Moynihan saw this result if U.S. aid to the anti-MPLA forces were halted: "The Communists will take over Angola and will thereby considerably control the oil shipping lanes from the Persian Gulf to Europe. They will be next to Brazil. They will have a large chunk of Africa and the world will be different in the aftermath. . ."

Senators say that on no occasion in his lobbying with them did Kissinger ever cite any geographic strategic concern, such as security of the oil routes or a threat to Brazil. In summarizing justifications for U.S. arms aid to Angola, the State Department discounted a strategic interest. In making its case for aid, the CIA mentioned none of the Moynihan factors.

In his Capitol Hill efforts and in statements since the Senate voted, 54-22, to block covert Angolan arms aid, Kissinger has emphasized not any strategic U.S. interest but the political necessity for blocking the expansion by military means of Soviet world influence.

What is vital, Kissinger says, is not whether Angola ends up with a Marxist MPLA regime, but whether the United States still has the national will to behave as a great power and to resist Soviet military intervention in an area where there is no legitimate Soviet interest. In deploring the Senate action, President Ford spoke in a similar vein, warning that "a great nation cannot escape its responsibilities."

Updating the domino idea, the President and the secretary warn of dire consequences for many countries if the Kremlin can intervene without U.S. hindrance thousands of miles from Russia's borders to impose its will—through the use of Cuban soldiers—on people who would, if they could, reject Communism.

One trouble with the test-of-will argument in Angola is that it seems to revive the postulate that the United States must oppose any Soviet adventure outside the Soviet bloc or lose credibility as a great nation and ally; in short, that U.S. policy could consist largely of reactions to Soviet maneuvers, whether or not U.S. interests are directly challenged.

Another difficulty with the Kissinger thesis in this context is that it totally ignores both Angola as such and the long-run perils for Washington's relations with the world's non-white majority that inevitably arise from any U.S. collaboration with the white rulers of South Africa, even to counter Soviet probes on that continent. Moynihan at least concedes the dangers of a South African alignment.

Finally, Kissinger's argument conflicts with that given to Senate committees by other State Department and CIA officials as the main reason for U.S. aid to anti-MPLA forces. These officials contend that a victory for MPLA would make catastrophic war between whites and blacks in southern Africa more likely.

They say a victorious MPLA could give maximum help to the guerrilla organization known as SWAPO, which carries out intermittent raids in Namibia (South West Africa). They envision an alliance of MPLA, SWAPO, the revolutionary government of Mozambique and the more radical black Rhodesian faction bent on settling the issue in Namibia, Rhodesia and finally South Africa itself, by force, rather than by negotiation.

It is a bizarre theory that aid to anti-MPLA groups—aimed, presumably, at the emergence of some kind of federation or partition in Angola, free of domination by any foreign power—could seriously diminish the danger of an ultimate racial confrontation in Africa. That issue depends primarily on the policies of the white rulers of Rhodesia and South Africa, with whom—both the State Department and CIA agree—the United States cannot afford to be allied. Kissinger rejects the racial war rationale for American aid to Angola.

Faced with such confusion and contradictions about the basic motive for a policy many already regarded as dangerous and ill-conceived, an aroused Senate dealt the administration a crushing defeat. Unless Ford and Kissinger can straighten out the policy line and lace it with greater credibility, the same fate probably awaits them in the House of Representatives this month.

We Hold These Truths

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Those who won America's freedom and created its constitutional system—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the rest—were a collection of talents hardly equaled in history. We celebrate their courage, their commitment to liberty, their political wisdom. But looking back now nearly 200 years, we may find the most extraordinary quality of all to be their optimism.

Their resolve to declare independence from a powerful kingdom was almost insouciant in its confidence. After the terrible privations of war they did not accept the status quo but set out to remake a whole political society. And reckoning the odds against success, they nevertheless put their faith in men's ability to govern themselves.

Not Innocent

"My confidence," Jefferson wrote a friend from Paris in 1788, the year after the constitutional convention, "is that there will, for a long time, be virtue and good sense enough in our countrymen to correct abuses. We can surely boast of having set the world a beautiful example of a government reformed by reason alone. . ."

From our disillusioned vantage point we may consider that an age of innocence, before total war and gas chambers showed the power of forces other than reason to move mankind. We may think, too, that Jefferson's faith was easier to hold in an America still protected from danger by geography.

Well, we in the 20th century are entitled to some discouragement about humanity. But we would be quite wrong to regard the men of 1776 and 1787 as naïve about human nature or lacking experience of national danger.

The Jeffersonians, liberal populists of their day, were thrilled by the French Revolution—and saw its ideals swallowed in terror. They had illusions that man was a noble savage, who would create a paradise if allowed to live without restraints.

Nor were the first years of American independence easy ones. After the Revolutionary War there were troubles with the Indians, the French, the British again. There were internal strains, financial and political. The country's life must have seemed every bit as perilous then as now—and in realistic terms it was more so.

There was not the optimism of innocence, then. It was a confidence that the American structure of government, resting on the popular will but subjecting even the majority to limit, could survive both human imperfection and national misfortune. It was the optimism of practical idealists.

If we seek explanations for the difference in American optimism then and now, one surely is a difference of scale. It was still a manageable world in the 18th century. The educated person could have a sense of acquaintance with all there was to know. The citizen could feel in control of his own destiny. Of course, there were elites, and discrimination, and slavery. But Jefferson's ideal, social and political, was an America of independent-minded small farmers, artisans and tradesmen. He did not like cities.

That vision—an America of small-scale communities—ended in the industrial revolution. With size, with power, with wealth came problems that remain unanswered. In 1871, Walt Whitman found an America of material plenty but lacking in "moral conscience, the most important, the verteber to state or man." What he saw sounds familiar.

"The depravity of the business classes of our country," Whitman wrote, "is not less than has been supposed, but infinitely greater. . . The great cities reek with respectable as much as non-respectable robbery. . . In vain do we march with unprecedented strides to empire so colossal. . . In vain have we annexed Texas, California, Alaska, and reached north for Canada and south for Cuba. It is as if we were somehow being endowed with a vast and more thoroughly-appointed body, and then left with little or no soul."

We cannot recapture the scale of life in 18th-century America, or its hope of escaping the Old World's corruption. But with all the problems unimagined then, we have a reason for optimism, that is the survival of our experiment in self-government, for far longer than Jefferson dared to hope.

If only, in this Bicentennial year, we could celebrate what Jefferson saw in America: not size or wealth but the idea of freedom with restraint. If only we could recapture his belief in the community of reason, which is to say belief in ourselves.

"Never let us do wrong," Jefferson said, "because our opponents did so. Let us, rather, by doing right show them what they ought to have done and establish . . . the dictates of reason and conscience."

—Letter—

Misleading

The data to be published shortly in the World Bank Atlas (IHT, Dec. 20), indicating that the per capita income of the United States fell below that of Sweden, is misleading. Because of lower taxes and lower prices, the United States net per capita income still ranks considerably above that of Sweden.

JULIUS J. STEUER.
Frankfurt.

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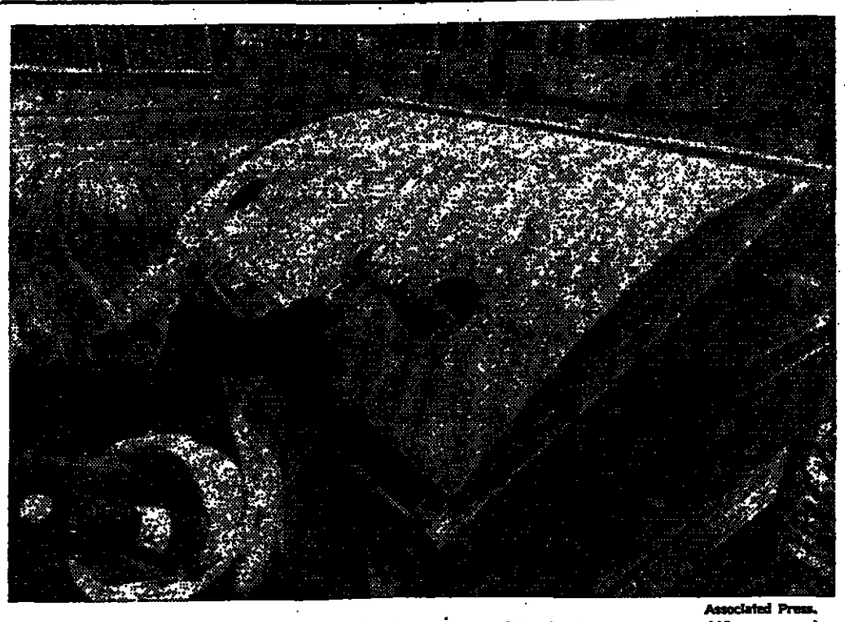
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APPLIED ECOLOGY—A housewife in Neuss, West Germany, putting empty bottles in one of 20 special containers placed around the city. The bottles are taken to a nearby glass mill and recycled, rather than disposed of with the trash.

On Maps of Several Planets

Earth's Culture Provides Space Names

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Astronomers and space scientists from many countries are wrestling with a cultural crisis.

Flooded by close-up views of several planets, and with more on the way, the scientists are struggling to find names for hundreds of features on distant worlds that have never been seen clearly before.

To meet the difficulty, the scientists, working through the International Astronomical Union, have been forced to look beyond the names of scientists and explorers, which, in the past, they chose almost exclusively for craters, mountains, plains and canyons on the moon and Mars.

For the planet Venus, the scientists agreed at a meeting on the naming problem in Moscow in July that features now being mapped by radar from the earth would be called after famous women in mythology and history.

New maps of the recently photographed surface of the planet Mercury will carry the names of famous contributors to the arts and other humanities. The maps are based on pictures taken on three fly-bys of the American spacecraft Mariner-10 in 1974 and 1975.

Advice of Scholars

Dr. Donald Morrison of the University of Hawaii, who is chairman of an international panel on Mercurial names, said the scientists were seeking counsel from scholars on how to get the widest possible representation from different cultures, past and present.

To start with, he said, the painters, sculptors, architects, authors and composers to be honored with some 250 Mercurial names must have done their major work as long ago as World War I.

The most prominent feature of the South Polar region of Mercury, one of the first two areas covered by maps to be published in the next few weeks, bears the name of the composer Johann Sebastian Bach.

Nearby, Dr. Morrison said in a telephone interview, lies an even larger, older, eroded crater named for Homer. Another feature, he said, has been named for the Lady Murasaki, author of the medieval Japanese tale of Genji.

Such features were never seen before the unmanned Mariner-10 mission, which also discovered that Mercury had a small magnetic field of its own. Observations of Mercury with telescopes on earth are all but blocked by the planet's closeness to the sun.

Clouds Hide Venus

Features on Venus cannot be seen from earth at visible-light wavelengths because of a thick blanket of clouds. Radar observations, taken every 21 months when the earth and Venus approach each other most closely, have become increasingly detailed as the sensitivity of radar observations has been enhanced with new equipment.

The Moscow meeting on new approaches to names for planetary features followed intense work on naming newly discovered configurations on the moon and Mars. A complete scheme of names for more than 500 large formations on the far side of the moon, visible only to spacecraft because one face of the moon always faces the earth, was approved in 1970.

In Moscow, Soviet scientists rejected earlier suggestions that names from the humanities be given to small features on the moon or Mars. They urged a fresh start on a new planet, with large formations named not only for authors, as several U.S. scientists suggested, but also for people in all branches of the humanities.

Jupiter's Smaller Moons

Another problem attacked by the scientists was the formal naming of nine smaller moons of Jupiter previously identified only by numbers. The four largest moons, Io, Callisto, Europa and Ganymede—all lovers of Jupiter—were named 350 years ago by Johannes Kepler.

Dr. Tobias Owen of the State University of New York said the scientists had searched "a very extensive little black book" of mythical lovers of Jupiter for names that had not been applied already to asteroids circling the sun.

The recently reported 14th moon of Jupiter, an unconfirmed discovery, has not been named, Dr. Owen said. The 13th moon, also recently observed for the first time, was named for Leda, who encountered Jupiter when he had taken the form of a swan.

N.Y. State, With New Law, Decides A Drunk Is His Own Problem

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—As of today, it is no longer a crime to have one drink too many in New York.

A bulletin to all commands of the city police advised that, effective with the new year, the crime of public intoxication from alcohol would be deleted from the state code. It added, however, that "appearance in public under the influence of narcotics or a drug other than alcohol remains a violation."

The practical effect of the reform would appear to be diluted. A veteran policeman was surprised to learn that the offense was still on the books. "We lock 'em up for dis con [police argot for disorderly conduct]," he said.

The change nevertheless marks a small, unsteady step toward the elimination from the law of so-called victimless crimes—or rather, in this case, crimes in which the perpetrator is also the victim.

Misuse of alcohol has preoccupied lawmakers since Hammurabi. Some have relied on the praise of moderation: St. Paul: "Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake"; Confucius: "The man who is master of himself drinks gravely and wisely." Some have hurled bolts at excess: St. John Chrysostom: "The drunken man is a living corpse."

At some point, drink no longer becomes a laughing matter. Under the law, as amended, this will be the drinker's own problem. But the police bulletin warns that driving under the influence will still be against the law.

Australia Is Losing Struggle To Be Self-Sufficient in Oil

By David A. Andelman

SYDNEY, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Australia, nearly self-sufficient in petroleum, is fighting a losing battle to try to remain that way.

Despite recent government innovations in pricing and incentives, oil exploration has virtually halted. The major international oil companies are fleeing and there are fears that by the end of the decade Australia will be a major purchaser of oil, with disastrous consequences for its balance of payments and economy.

Recently there was a sudden burst of enthusiasm in the petroleum industry that briefly overshadowed even the impending national elections. Woodside-Burmah, a consortium led by the Burmah Oil Co. of Britain, announced that it had made a first-rate find—Tidepole No. 1—on the continental shelf of Australia's northwest coast.

The flow of 3,317 barrels a day was one of the best showings by an Australian well in years, and was accompanied by substantial amounts of natural gas at shallower levels.

But the brief enthusiasm obscured a number of other factors:

The total number of exploration and development wells onshore and offshore dropped from 121 in 1970 to 71 in 1973, to 59 in 1974 and to 14 in the first nine months of last year, according to the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

In the last two years such major international oil companies as Gulf, Continental, Cities Service and Sun—some of which had been in Australia for 10 or more years—pulled out entirely. Only one company, Woodside-Burmah, is still doing any exploratory drilling.

Last week, Tenneco, which actually pulled out of Australia nearly three years ago, severed its last links here, selling 1.3 million shares of International Oil Ltd., which operates the huge but dwindling Moonie Field in Queensland, central Australia. Tenneco, with Union Oil, was once one of the biggest explorers in Australia.

What had been billed as a major government incentive program to encourage exploration fell flat. When it was unveiled in September, the incentive was supposed to be pricing parity between "new oil" from Australian wells and the world price set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but it also added a $2-a-barrel tax and provided no parity for old oil.

"Most people do not yet realize it but Australia is already facing a real or potential energy crisis," said David McGary, chairman of the Australian Petroleum Exploration Association. "Only if renewed exploration leads to successful discoveries in the next few years can Australia again approach oil self-sufficiency in the mid-1980s," he added.

Australia today supplies about 70 per cent of its domestic petroleum needs, largely a high-grade, low-sulfur, lightweight crude that is used almost entirely for production of gasoline and light lubricating fluid. In fact, 90 per cent of the nation's gasoline needs are from domestic crude.

The heavier crudes, both for lubricating and heavy fuel oils, are produced from the 30 per cent of the oil that is imported, for the most part from the Middle East.

Antonio Ferri, 63, Pioneer in Aeronautics, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Antonio Ferri, 63, a pioneer in wind-tunnel research in problems of supersonic flight, died Sunday.

Mr. Ferri was Vincent Astor professor of aerospace science at New York University, director of its Aerospace and Energetics Laboratory at Westbury, L. I., and director of the university's division of applied science.

Born in Norcia, Italy, he received doctorates in electrical engineering and aeronautical engineering at the University of Rome while working in the Italian Air Ministry's research center. Early in World War II, he built a wind tunnel for testing supersonic aircraft. When Italy surrendered, he destroyed the center to keep it out of German hands, joined the underground and, then in 1944, came to the United States.

Mr. Ferri joined the Langley Memorial Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, where he rose to head its gas dynamics branch in 1949. His "Elements of Aerodynamics of Supersonic Flows" was published in 1950.

Hermann P. Mueller

INGOLSTADT, West Germany, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Hermann P. Mueller, 67, a former world motorcycling champion, died Tuesday. Mr. Mueller, who made himself a name in international motorcycle racing in the 1950s, won the world title in the 250-cc category in 1955 on a privately owned single-cylinder "Sportsmax."

In Monte Carlo

Forsaking the Casino for the Circus

By Susan Heller Anderson

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 1 (IHT).—For the past six nights, celebrities, gilt-edged visitors and high rollers have forsaken this town's usual attractions of gambling and nightclubs to drag their Diors and minks through the sawdust and elephant turds of the Monte Carlo big top.

The second International Circus Festival—40 acts from 17 countries ending in a super circus of the best from the first four evenings' performances—got off to an unexpected start when a ravenous camel gobbled up Princess Grace's red roses. The Czechoslovak bears were delayed in the Saône-et-Loire when their truck broke down. The Charles Troupe of Hungarian tumblers were in a train accident on their way here. The complicated rigging for an American act, the Flying Farfans (modestly billed as the world's greatest flying trapezists), was held up at Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport.

Putting on such a festival is not without its hazards.

But for the audience, at least, the result was six nights of highly professional, varied entertainment, held together by ringmaster Serge Drouard (better known under his *nom de cirque*, "Sergio"), announcing in French, and the first female ringmaster, Yasmine Smart, commenting in English.

Golden Bicycle

Some of the acts were ingenious. Lily Yokoi, the only Japanese entry, used a golden bicycle to perform acrobatics usually seen on horseback. Germany's Wolfgang Krensola united animals that are natural enemies—a fox, goose, vulture, cats, doves and parrots.

Several numbers were unusually dangerous. The Farfans, a five-person trapeze team (including a 10-year-old boy), normally found with Ringling Bros.-Barnum and Bailey in the United States, won the greatest audience acclaim with their triple and a half somersault executed by flyer Don Martinez. On Dec. 30, the final gala, they attempted a quadruple somersault, but didn't make it. "It's never been done before," Martinez said later. "We don't practice it either, because it would be at the expense of the triple and a half." Puerto Rican Gene Mendez danced the flamenco on a high wire without a net. The Hungarian Charleses somersaulted, via a springboard, onto each other's shoulders, making a four-decker pile. One Hungarian refugee, now living in Monte Carlo, commented, "That's all there is to do in Hungary. They jump over the border that way."

But where were the clowns? The few clown acts were vulgar or irrevocably dated and none were chosen for the final gala. Students from Pierre Etaix and Annie Fratellini's Paris circus school did clown bits between the regular acts, but these were understandably amateurish. Fun was provided mainly by some animal acts, notably the Venezuelan chimpanzees, one of which was done up in a pink tulle tutu and sequined eyelids.

In general, the animal acts were outstanding, if somewhat passé in this day of concern for preserving wildlife. The brown bears were lumbering and lovable, trained by "Professor" Berousek, a white-haired gentleman with the air of some country's foreign minister.

Winner of the top prize, the Golden Clown, was Alexis Gruss and his magnificent horses, schooled in the best French tradition.

Tuxedoed attendants walked around spraying lemon-scented deodorant after each animal number.

While prices were stiff—top seats went for 60 francs ($13.60)—audiences got their money's worth if length is a criterion. Each show lasted nearly four hours.

Some unlucky spectators found themselves sitting behind television cameras, whose needs seemed to dominate the festival. Glaring white lights beat down mercilessly, robbing acts of their magic. Colored spotlights were not used, being unsuitable for the cameras. Thus, nothing was hidden, and the overall effect was somewhat tawdry. Nightly disputes between paying customers and aggressive TV crews broke out.

Assisting in the movement of material, setting up cages and equipment, were teams from circuses in Italy, France and Monaco. And some friends of performers, on a busman's holiday, dropped in to help. The result was an international fraternity of circus folk both out front and backstage.

8-Person Jury

After each performance, the eight-person jury, composed of local celebrities, circus fanciers and showbiz personalities and presided over by Prince Rainier III, deliberated over the best acts. The final gala Tuesday night was a super circus that the participants agreed would be hard to duplicate.

Juror Richard Hearne, the English comedian who delighted American television fans for many years as Mr. Pastry on the Ed Sullivan show, explained the jury's standards: "The prince instructed us to be severe, and we were."

Reactions to the festival from the circus performers ranged from ecstatic to disgruntled. High-wire walker Mendes said, "It was a great idea—completely international." Armando Parfan, the catcher of the trapeze team, was appalled by the organization. "We shared a dressing room with 13 other people. We stayed in a fourth-rate hotel with no comforts. It's degrading. Circus people aren't gypsies any longer—at least in America."

But audience reaction was enthusiastic and the 3,800-seat red, white and blue tent was sold out every night. Prince Rainier, who conceived the event because he is a circus freak, was delighted. After the festival was officially over on Dec. 30, two extra performances were given yesterday.

Juror Youka Troubetskoy explained, "The circus makes everyone feel like a kid."



Associated Press.

Prize-winner Alexis Gruss and one of his horses.

FASHION: The Return of the Gray Flannel Suit

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT).—If, in the seventies, fashion went out of style for women, all signs point to it coming back for men. Serious fashion, that is. No more bangles and beads; it's back to short hair, shirts and ties. Look for a revival of the man in the gray flannel suit or the one who looks as though he has a gentleman's gentleman waiting in the wings.

The sixties were a decade of pot and roses. For the first time in the century, men broke out of their somber, buttoned-down image and let loose with ruffles and beads, Nehru suits, flamboyant haberdashery and jeans embroidered with flowers or peace symbols. Unisex fashion was invented, and it was difficult to tell him from her. Masculine hair grew down to the shoulders and the young were berated by their fathers about it, or got beaten up by hardhats.

Joe Namath wore panty hose and other men wore earrings. Liberace turned clothes designer, to share his brocade suits with the guys. Stockbrokers bought nipped-in Cardin suits or weekended in Lily Pulitzer's wildly printed hiphuggers. In 1968, a Wall Streeter wearing a Brooks Brothers suit and a plain white shirt was heard to moan, "Nobody looks like me anymore."

Costume Party

And nobody who was caught up in the peacock revolution did. As the decade closed, the men's best-dressed list honored Michael Butler, producer of "Hair," whose style was rich hippie rather than Savile Row. The sixties were a big costume party, and nobody blinked at a hairy chest sporting a clanging of pendants.

The party ended almost as soon as the decade began. Watergate, the financial recession and a plunging stock market sobered everyone up and men's clothes reflected the mood in America. Five years later, the former hippie looks more like an Oxford don than a rock star.

"I feel like a different person," explained Ira Levy, art director of Estee Lauder, who is usually in the fashion vanguard. "I went through the whole hippie, ethnic bit in the sixties. Now I like looking like a gentleman again. You know, British tailoring represents stability. I own three gray suits and a lot of white shirts—I never wore a white shirt in the sixties. Now it feels grand to be neat and starched, like getting dressed up for assembly day in high school."

The influential men's designers agree. The mod has had his day. They're talking about real tailoring, and elegance, about padded shoulders, high armholes, peak lapels, three-piece suits and the sort of fabrics stocked by gentlemen's tailors in London or Rome.

Middle America

However, the man in Middle America isn't carrying things that far. He was late getting into the peacock revolution, and he is not about to give up all the gains he made, his hair, for instance. The macho male—the construction worker, the policeman and the subway guard—perches his helmet or uniform cap on hair that is at least as long as his chin-length sideburns. He disguises his incipient baldness with bangs (or a hairpiece). He indulges in funny hats when the weather is bad.

Although he isn't quite ready to give up his double-knit suit for a British-looking number with a vest, he is back in collars and striped ties and well-pressed pants. He models himself on television sportscasters and the athletes themselves, who tend to look like the crowds at the crap tables in Las Vegas.

The most visible man in the country is, of course, the one in the White House. Gerald Ford's wardrobe is a lot more cheerful than his predecessor's. His suits in big plaids, his white dinner jacket with winglike lapels and his Western-style cocktail suit make serious tailors blush. These tailors point out that his pants are too short and that his Midwestern modism is corny. They would forgive him his collection of pomponned ski caps, if only he wouldn't wear a parka too tight to fasten and wrinkled striped pants on the slopes. The White House tailor is said to be making diplomatic suggestions.

Now in the mid-seventies, the generation gap in clothes is looming as it did 10 years ago, except in reverse. The well-barbered guy in the gray flannel suit and neat tie is probably junior. The swinger in the window-pane plaid or the safari suit is his father. Can't you tell by the hair curling into his collar and the white sideburns that look as though he had pasted on tufts of cotton?

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MUSIC

The Inventive Fatha Hines Sees Himself as an Explorer

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 1 (IHT).—BBC-TV devoted almost two hours the other night to a brilliantly imaginative documentary called "The Inventing of America," which was really about American inventors. Minutes later one could switch to Independent Television and welcome another documentary dedicated to another kind of inventor, the pioneer jazz pianist Earl (Fatha) Hines, who was 70 on Sunday.

It would be an exaggeration to call Fatha Hines the forgotten man of jazz. He has been continuously before the public, both as pianist and band leader, ever since he teamed up with singer Lois Deppe in Chicago in 1922. But it can be said that he has always seemed to be a man in a shadow, and that the shadow has inhibited a just appreciation of his talent and his accomplishments.

He was the pianist on the Hot Five recording of "West End Blues" in 1928 which heralded the arrival of Louis Armstrong and a new era of jazz. Although he did for jazz piano what Armstrong did for jazz trumpet, and was the technical and creative source of every pianist who came after him, it was Armstrong, not Hines, who became a legend in his own time.

In the following decade, as leader of the band at Chicago's Grand Terrace Cafe, he chose his sidemen too well and was overshadowed by his own employees, among them Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, Billy Eckstine and Sarah Vaughan. A decade later he was overshadowed as a pianist by the digital miracles of Art Tatum.

But for some of us he has always been the greatest, if not the most scintillant, of jazz pianists, the most profoundly inventive, and in a class by himself in the fashioning and elaboration of intricate counterpoint and counter rhythms.

All this old magic was on display, Tuesday night, as Hines, looking not a day over 50, sat at a piano in an empty Washington nightclub, a clay pipe in his mouth—it used to be a cigar—and played and reminisced.

As a talker, too, he knows how to get to the heart of a matter, revealing and summarizing in three words what has made his playing so endlessly fascinating, so endlessly absorbing. "I am," he said, "an explorer."

And he said something else which told a lot about his playing and which should be taken to heart by every young jazz musician. He said: "The lyrics have a lot to do with my playing."

Which may explain why, although his band was an incubator of bebop, Fatha Hines never became a bopper.

U.S. Population Tops 215 Million

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—The Census Bureau reports that the United States started 1976 with 215,005,859 citizens, roughly 1.8 million more than on last Jan. 1.

During 1974, the population grew by 1.6 million.

The bureau estimated that there were 3.2 million births and 1.9 million deaths, with a "net" immigration of 504,000 persons, including 141,000 Vietnamese refugees.

Economists at a major U.S. bank are now saying what the Hudson Letter said last spring.

The Hudson Letter dated March 10, 1975 advised subscribers: *"The bottom of the U.S. recession has yet to be reached, and there will be no upturn until demand recovers. That means well into 1976, at the earliest."*

Concerning demand, the Letter forecast that *"private consumption will remain depressed through most of 1975* and said furthermore that inventories *"are so large that companies are selling from stock, and inventory rebuilding cannot be expected much before the end of the year."*

Economists at the First National City Bank of New York are now saying the same thing in an audio cassette service, "Sound on the Economy."

Citing this summer's increase in unemployment, dip in retail sales and slowdown in industrial production, they project that the U.S. will not show substantial growth until the late spring or early summer of 1976. GNP is expected to increase slowly over the next two quarters and *"then speed up in the second half of 1976."*

The Hudson Letter

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New York Stock Exchange Trading, Dec. 31

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
43¼	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	56	41⅝	40¾	41½	+¼
47¼	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	19	38⅝	38¼	38½	
10⅝	7	AcmeCl .50	5	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅛	1½	AdmDg .04e	7	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		23	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
6¼	2⅞	Adms Mills		61	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
9½	3¼	Addressog	12	142	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
10	7	Advinv .24e		108	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
29	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	13	228	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+¾
43⅛	37	AetnaLf pf 2		1	37	37	37	—⅛
7	4½	Aguirre Co	28	5	4½	4½	4½	
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	73	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Aileen Inc	10	147	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
79⅝	44¼	AirPrd .20b	17	22	69	68¼	69	+1
14	4⅝	AirbnFrt .60	12	86	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	40	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+⅛
3⅜	1	AJ Industris	4	49	2	1⅞	1⅞	
22	10½	Akzona 1.20		41	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅜
14⅛	7⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	6	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z100	88½	88	88	—½
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z190	77½	76	77½	+1¼
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	7	105	14⅛	13	14⅛	+⅞
19⅛	12⅝	Albanyln .60	10	47	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	170	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
24⅛	12¼	Alberlsn .72	10	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
26⅝	18⅜	AlcanAlu .80	10	114	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+⅝
16	7½	AlcoStd .68	5	40	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
29	16½	AlconLb .24	20	29	21⅝	21¼	21½	+⅛
7⅛	½	Alexdrs .36e	7	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	AllegCp .50e	17	53	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
25⅞	20⅛	AllgLud 1.80	6	68	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+¼
36½	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		3	34	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
19⅞	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	64	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
11⅛	4⅜	AllenGrp .50	11	26	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	86	33⅞	33	33¼	+⅜
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	211	10⅝	10	10¼	+¼
15⅝	9	AlldPlod .60	17	27	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
49⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	8	86	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	+¼
4	2¼	Alld Supmkt		84	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .40	6	71	12	11⅝	12	+¼
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
12⅞	5⅞	AlphaP .36p	8	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	15	157	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅝
45⅞	26¼	AmalSug 3a	3	13	36	35½	36	—¼
56¼	28⅜	Amax 1.75	10	101	47⅝	45⅞	47¼	+1⅛
105½	77	Amax pf5.25		11	112½	112½	112½	+1½
15	6	AMBAC .60	5	109	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
5⅝	3	Amcord .20	5	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
33⅝	26½	Amrc pf2.60		5	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
23⅝	14⅛	A Hess .30b	4	249	17	16½	16⅝	—⅛
57¾	41½	A Hes pf3.50		46	46⅛	45¾	46½	+½
22	7⅝	AAirFlt .48	9	53	15	14½	15	+⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Am Airlin		223	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
14¾	3¾	A Baker .80	9	27	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	49	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	+⅝
27⅛	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	11	50	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	7	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	7	37	31⅞	31	31⅜	+⅜
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	21⅛	21	21⅛	
3⅛	⅞	AmCen Mtg		94	1⅛	1	1⅛	+3-16
30⅛	10¾	A Cheln 1.20		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
30⅛	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	235	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+⅝
13	6¼	AmDist .12p		18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	10	49	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+⅝
4⅛	2¼	AmDualvt		33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
21⅞	14⅛	AmElPw 2	9	382	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅜
12¼	3⅞	AFamily .28	7	74	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
6	2	AmFin .10p		91	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
14⅝	6½	AmF pf.75p		z400	7⅝	7	7⅛	
24¼	20⅞	AG/Bd 1.96a		24	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+½
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		22	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
15¼	9	A Gnins .60	7	45	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅞	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80		12	22¼	22	22	—¼
43¼	27¾	A Home .92	22	635	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+⅞
36⅞	25⅞	AmHosp .34	22	79	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		194	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
7¼	3⅞	A Medicl .12	7	67	6	5⅝	6	+¼
7⅛	1¾	A Medicorp	4	70	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Am Motors	3	380	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
38¾	25⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	81	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	AmSeat .10e	5	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15¼	5⅝	A Ship 1.07t	16	52	9⅛	8¾	8⅝	+⅛
17	8⅛	AmStand 1	7	129	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
55	40⅞	A Std pf4.75		8	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+¼
9⅝	6	AmSterll .30	10	143	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
30⅝	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	5	28	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1252	51⅛	50⅝	50⅞	+⅛
56¼	49	AmT&T pf 4		75	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	+⅛
46¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		57	45⅛	45	45⅛	+⅛
46	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		6	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+⅛
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13¼	11	AW prf 1.25		z50	12¾	12¼	12¼	+¼
16½	14	AW4pf 1.43		z700	15¾	16	15½	—½
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	11	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
7	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	148	5⅝	5½	5½	
21¼	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	21	19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	11	88	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
22	13¾	Amfac Inc 1	5	127	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+½
40⅝	23⅞	AMP Inc .37	32	274	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
14¼	6⅝	Amoco .40a	4	4	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampe Corp	16	231	5	4⅞	5	+¼
4⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp		58	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
38⅛	25½	Amstar 2.40	4	4	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+⅝
70¼	39¼	Amsted 3.60	4	14	57	56⅝	57	+⅛
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	5	84	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
20¼	13½	Anacond .60		662	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
26½	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	42	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+¼
39⅞	20⅛	AndCly 1.23	7	8	35⅛	35	35	—½
8⅛	4⅛	Angelica .12	9	29	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
10¼	4½	Anixter .16	4	37	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
22⅛	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	4	70	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	8	38	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
23¼	9¼	ApcoOil .49t		67	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+⅝
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		276	2⅛	2	2	
16½	9⅛	APL Corp 1	5	58	13⅛	13½	13⅞	+¼
21	9	APL pfC1.06		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅝
79	72	ApPw pf8.12		z100	75	75	75	
4	8¼	Applid Mag	11	65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	15	26	48¼	47⅝	48	+¼
11¼	6⅝	ArcataN .44	6	51	10⅛	9⅞	10	
27⅝	22	ArchDan M	17	102	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Arctic Entr		40	3⅛	3¼	3¼	—⅛
4⅛	1¾	Aristar		99	2	1⅞	2	
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	151	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22¾	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	13	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	—⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		294	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
7	3⅝	Armada Cp	9	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	22	Armco 1.60a	6	117	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅝
30⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
53	43⅛	Armr pf4.75		z270	45	44⅛	45	
28	17⅛	ArmstCk .80	23	68	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅝
17⅛	10½	ArmRu .20e	7	30	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
14	10⅝	AroCorp 1	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10	5⅝	Arvin .13r	22	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
47¼	26	ASA Ltd .80		274	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
19¼	12	Asarco .60	10	597	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
24⅞	16⅛	AshlOil 1.50	4	157	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
37	16¼	AsdDrGs1.40	13	35	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
10¼	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	45	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1¼	AticoM .15e		72	1⅝	1½	1½	
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	14	17¼	17	17⅛	
100	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	237	98⅛	89¾	98⅛	+⅜
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z50	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		19	60⅛	60¼	60⅛	+½
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	44	302	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .24	5	62	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
65	27¼	AutData .40	26	45	54⅝	54	54	—⅛
6	1¾	Autmind .20	4	87	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		189	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		50	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
25½	9¼	AvcoCp pf		65	19	18½	16⅝	—⅛
38¾	19	AveryPd .30	34	75	27¼	25	27¼	+2¼
4⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	7	143	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10¾	4⅝	Avnetinc .50	5	177	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	16	498	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	+⅛

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	69	19	18½	18⅝	
7⅝	3	Bache .30e	4	107	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Bakerln .24	8	88	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
38⅝	32	BakerOil .42	15	82	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+⅛
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	20	8⅝	8½	8½	
20⅛	11⅞	Ball Co.70	7	18	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
15⅜	8½	BallyMf .02e	9	92	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
23	19⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	245	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
54	45⅝	Balt pfB4.60		z70	50	49½	49½	+⅛
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	49	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Bandag Inc	18	60	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	—⅛
6	2⅝	Banar Punt	2	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
17	9	BangP pf 2		1	12	12	12	
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	13	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+⅜
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	39	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	4	209	29½	28¼	29½	+⅛
26⅝	23⅛	BnkT pf2.50		12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
30⅝	16⅛	BarbOil 1.40		14	25⅝	26¼	26½	—¼
18⅝	10⅛	BardCR .27	13	163	13¼	10⅛	13⅛	
11¾	6⅝	Basicinc .60	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
30¼	24⅛	Basic pf2.50		z20	26	26	26	+¼
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	3	18	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅝
39⅛	21⅝	BauschL .40	14	35	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
51⅞	31⅛	BaxtLab .21	29	87	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
18⅝	11⅛	BaySIG 1.88	7	8	18	17¾	17⅞	
24⅝	14⅛	Bearing .40	8	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—½
24⅞	14⅛	BeatFds .76	13	188	23½	23	23⅛	+⅜
49⅞	17¼	Beckmn .50	17	15	47	46⅝	46⅝	—⅛
40	28	BectDick .50	20	75	39	38⅝	39	+⅝
14⅝	6⅛	BeechA .75b	5	57	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
31	12	Beker .28	3	198	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	66	14⅝	13¼	13⅝	
17	12½	Belden 1.20	9	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	BeldHe .30b	10	3	7	7	7	
22⅝	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	94	16⅝	16	16¼	
16	12½	BemisCo 1b	8	35	16⅛	13⅝	13⅛	+½
45⅝	21⅝	Bendix	9	33	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+⅝
67⅞	35	Bendix pf 3		6	66	65	66	+1
21⅝	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	161	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
51⅛	38	Benef pf4.30		10	47	45⅛	45⅞	—1⅛
27⅛	21½	Bnfl Sof 2.50		z200	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
7⅛	½	BenfStd Mtg		50	2⅛	1⅞	2	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Benguet B	5	202	1⅝	1½	1½	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		144	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
18	2⅝	Bes. Prod	16	238	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
40⅛	24⅝	BethStl 2e	5	143	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
63⅞	35⅝	BigThr .52t	16	76	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	—⅛
35⅛	20⅝	BlackDr .40	27	566	24	23¼	23¼	—⅝
6⅝	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	8	13	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	16	12⅛	10⅝	12⅛	+½
17½	10⅝	BlckHR .80	10	58	16½	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
39½	12⅝	BlueBell .80	9	21	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
4	1⅛	Bobbie Brks		95	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
31⅝	15⅛	Boeing .80a	7	89	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
27¼	10⅛	BoiseCas .65	10	163	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	Borden 1.30	9	380	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
21¾	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	11	96	20	19¼	20	+⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	5	47	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15⅝	BosEd 2.44	9	45	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z260	83	82	82¼	+⅛
10⅝	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
9⅛	5	Braniff .28e	8	574	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
19½	13¾	BraunCF .50	6	84	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+⅝
50⅝	35⅛	BriggsS 1.60	16	314	45	44⅛	45	
73⅝	40⅛	BristMy 1.80	16	70	69	68⅛	69	
47	33	Br'stM pf 2		8	44⅛	43⅝	44	+¼
12⅝	4½	BritPet .38e	18	84	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
27	12⅛	Brkwy Gls 1	8	80	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	84	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
11¾	8½	Brown Co	3	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
21⅞	10⅝	BwnGp 1.20	10	16	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	9	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3	BrwnFer .20	20	270	5	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
16⅝	9	Brunswk .48	1.	233	11	10⅝	11	+¼
15	9¼	BrushW .40	7	26	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .98a		96	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
19⅝	18⅛	BucyEr n.56	14	95	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	5	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
54½	48	BuddCo pf 5		z100	50	49⅛	50	+1½
5⅛	4½	BudCa pf.60		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Budget Ind		20	5⅝	5	5	
27⅛	12	BuffFo 1.20a	36	6	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BulovaW .20		137	7¼	6⅛	7⅛	+⅝
22⅛	18⅛	BunkHil 1.8		4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
8	3⅛	BunkrR .20p		126	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		22	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
29¼	14⅞	Burllnd 1.20	19	36	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
42⅛	28⅛	BurlNo .85e	12	168	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
7⅝	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
32⅛	19⅝	Burndy .82	11	53	33	32	32⅛	+⅛
120⅝	61⅛	Burrghs .60	22	x209	85	83⅝	83⅝	—⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	1½	CabCab For		97	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
23⅝	15⅛	Cabot Cp .92		27	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+¼
3⅛	1½	Cadence Ind	2	115	2⅝	2	2⅛	+⅛
6¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl	4	59	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl	100	69	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
16¼	13⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	7	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
18¼	7⅛	Callahn .30r	12	52	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Camrn Brn		75	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
36⅛	17¼	CampRL .60	13	91	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
36	27⅝	CampSp 1.24	12	56	33⅞	33	33⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	CdnPac .86e	6	30	13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
13	7⅝	CanalrJ 1.10	7	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
43½	22	CapCitis .20	14	16	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
28⅝	19	CapHold .40	12	72	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
3⅛	⅝	Cap Mtg		150	15-16	¾	15-16	+3-16
51	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	110	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+⅛
3¼	2	Carling OKe		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	Carlisle .88	8	10	11	10⅝	11	+¼
66	53⅛	CaroC&Oh 5		z660	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
7⅛	4½	CaroFrg .20		26	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
20¼	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	153	20⅛	20	20	
27⅛	24⅛	CarP pf2.67		10	27	27	27	+⅛
25⅝	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	5	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅝	CarrCp .52	27	1014	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
13⅝	10	CarrGn .98a		4	12	12	12	+⅛
26⅞	13⅛	Cart Hw .80	14	202	25	23⅝	25	+1
46½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		6	41⅝	41	41⅝	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	80	7⅝	6⅞	7	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CascNGs .72	14	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
17	13⅝	CastlCk .90b	6	32	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	14	203	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	+½
54	28⅝	CBS 1.66	11	160	47	46⅝	47	+⅛
2⅝	1	CCI Corp		88	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
18¼	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
47½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	12	33	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		6	46½	46	46⅛	+¼
9⅛	5	Centex .10e	26	130	8	7⅝	8	+¼
18⅛	12⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	44	18½	17⅛	18	
17½	11⅛	CenIllLt 1.60	9	44	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
48	42⅝	CnILt pf4.50		z110	43½	43	43	—½
29⅛	25⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z200	28¼	28¼	28⅛	
26½	25	CnILt pf2.62		z330	26	26	26	
15⅝	9⅝	CenIIPS 1.20	8	98	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅛	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	33	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.24	9	34	14⅛	13⅞	14	+¼
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.16	10	71	17⅛	17	17⅛	
46⅛	10	CenSoya .60	11	275	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
22⅛	16⅛	CenTel 1.20	9	35	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅝
25	6⅛	CenDa. .10e	12	98	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Cerro 1.28		84	17⅛	16⅝	17	
16⅛	6⅝	Certteed .60	30	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
22⅛	11⅞	CessnaAir	10	23	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+⅝
18⅝	10⅛	Champlnt 1	10	164	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		181	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
14	9	ChamSp .64	1	339	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
6½	3⅛	CharCo .84e	7	208	4⅛	3⅞	4	
27⅛	18¾	Chartr NY 2	4	73	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅝
9⅝	6⅛	ChaseFd .60		134	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
38¾	24¾	ChaseM 2.20	4	27	27½	27	27½	+⅛
8⅛	1¾	ChaseT .83e		133	3	2¾	3	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Chelsea .40	14	14	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
45⅛	22½	Chemin 1.40	4	76	32⅝	31½	32	+½
43⅝	26	ChmNY 2.88	4	198	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+½
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	21	47	60⅛	59⅝	57⅞	—⅛
37⅝	26	Chessle 2.10	10	67	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	ChiEall .65a	6	21	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
11⅛	4	ChiMilw Cp		133	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
15	7⅝	Chi Milw pf		14	8	7⅝	8	
31⅛	22⅝	ChiPneuT 2	2	63	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2	ChkFull .30t		91	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		45	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
30	7⅛	ChrisCf 2pf		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
14⅛	5⅛	ChCft cvpf		2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
62⅛	49	Chroma pf 5		2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Chrysler		1177	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
2⅛	9-32	Chrysler wt		225	⅝	9-32	5-16	+1-32
3⅛	9-16	ClMtg Gp		173	1	⅞	1	+⅛
4⅝	⅛	Cl Rlt Inv		71	3	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
21⅛	10⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	15	19⅛	19	19⅛	+¼
18⅛	14⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅝
104⅝	94⅝	CinG pf9.30		z100	97	97	97	
103⅝	96⅝	CinG pf9.28		z100	98⅝	98⅛	98½	—1
84	75	CinG pf7.44		z90	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—⅝
29⅝	16⅝	CinMilla 1.40	7	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
37⅛	26	CIT Fin 2.20	7	84	29⅛	28	29⅛	+⅝
32	24⅝	Citicorp .87	10	420	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	—⅛
50⅛	36⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	8	131	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
6	⅝	CitzSR 1.10e		79	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅝	⅛	Citizns Mtg		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CityInvst .65	10	359	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
2⅝	7-16	City Inv wt		38	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
16½	11¼	CityIn pf B2		47	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11	CityIn pf1.3x		3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
34⅛	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	7	103	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ClarkOll .50		101	9⅛	9	9	
7	2⅛	CLC Am .24	9	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
48⅛	42	Clev Cliffs	9	17	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+⅝
29⅛	23⅛	ClvEIII 2.48	8	31	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
116⅛	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z1100	113	112	112	+½
81	69½	CIEIII pf7.40		z20	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—⅛
15	7⅛	vlC'ev Pitt		z100	8	8	8	+⅛
10	5½	vlClevPit Sp		z610	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅝	CloroxCo .52	12	422	12	11⅝	12	+⅝
8	3⅛	CwetPer .30		101	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	CluettP pf 1		7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	CMIInv Cp		143	8	7½	8	+⅛
7⅝	2⅛	CNA Finl		67 134	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
16¼	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		68	11	10⅛	11	+⅛
12	9⅛	CNA I 1.03a		15	11⅛	11	11	
1⅛	½	CNA Larw		49	⅝	9-16	5⅛	+1-16
11⅛	4	CNAL pf2.10		11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	3	372	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
20⅛	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CstSG pf1.30		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
93⅛	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	22	209	82⅝	81⅛	82⅛	+⅝
9⅝	4⅛	CocaBttg .40	15	1487	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
14	6⅛	ColdwBk .40	10	31	9	8	8	—⅛
4⅛	1½	Coleco Ind		101	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
34⅛	22	ColgPal .76	15	220	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
17	4½	CollinAik .56	16	110	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Collins Fd	15	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
41⅛	24⅛	ColPenn .50	11	86	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
22⅛	16½	ColonlSt 1.25	6	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
35⅛	23⅛	Coltind 2	3	62	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
54⅛	41⅛	Col pf4.25		1	47	47	47	+⅛
21	16⅛	Colt pf1.60		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
28⅛	20⅛	ColGas 2.06	7	79	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
55⅛	50⅛	ColGs pf5.48		42	55⅛	55	55⅛	—⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Colum Pict	6	198	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+½
23⅛	12⅛	ColSOh 2.04	6	83	23	22⅛	23	+¼
101⅛	95	CoSO pf10.52		z140	101	101	101	
2	1	Colwel Mtg		55	1⅝	1½	1⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5	Combd Com	8	35	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
57⅛	25⅛	ComBE 1.90	10	118	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+⅛
51	25⅛	CmE pf1.70		1	28	28	28	—1⅛
31⅛	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	11	153	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	ComEdA wt		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
30⅛	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		9	30⅛	29⅝	30	
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
22⅛	17⅛	ComE pf1.90		10	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	ComE pf1.42		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
17⅛	5⅛	ComwO .22t		162	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
22	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
27⅛	9⅛	Compugrp	6	46	19	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅝	1⅛	Comput Sci	10	120	4⅛	4	4	
46⅛	23	Comsat 1	5	377	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	3⅛	ConAgr .43t	3	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
43⅛	15⅛	ConvM 1.20a	6	51	38⅝	36⅞	38⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Congolm .40	27	204	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	10	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7½	ConEd 1.20e	4	627	15	14½	15	+⅛
60⅛	41⅛	ConEd pf 6		x13	56	54⅝	56	+1⅛
46⅛	35⅛	ConEd pf 5		x9	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+⅛
43⅛	31⅛	CnE pfC4.65		y270	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
22	12⅛	ConFds 1.35	10	83	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ConFrg .70	14	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
27	21⅛	ConNGs 2.24	6	33	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
101⅛	103	CnG pf 10.96		z1720	107½	107	107⅛	+⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ConsuPbw 2	8	195	19⅛	19	19	
69⅛	55	CnPw pf7.76		z50	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—⅛
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z300	65½	65⅛	65⅛	+¼
68	51⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z460	64	64	64	
76	49	CnPow pf 6		8	75	75⅛	75⅛	+¼
60⅛	51⅛	CnPw pf5.50		16	61	60⅛	60⅛	+⅛
42⅛	31⅛	CnPw pf4.50		z270	40⅛	39	40⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Con. Air Lin		309	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
29⅛	22⅛	ConCan 1.80	9	103	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5	ComCop .50	325	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
45⅛	33⅛	ContCp 2.60	12	46	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Ctl. pfA2.50		1	48	48	48	—⅛
46⅛	26⅛	ContlCp 2.32	6	49	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ContlF 1.28e	34	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Contll Rlty		104	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
75	40⅛	Con Oil 2	9	394	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10	ContTele	9	163	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Control Dat	17	357	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Conwood 2a	6	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CookUn .20t		66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
58⅛	25⅛	Coopind 1.44	8	23	45⅛	45	45⅛	+⅛
102	42	Coop. pfB2.50		2	84⅛	82⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab		196	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	CoopTR .60	12	11	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
13⅛	10	CopT pf1.25		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Copeind .40	10	79	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
38⅛	16½	CoppRg .50a		66	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
42⅛	19⅛	Copow 2.40b	5	6	37	37	37	+⅛
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
55⅛	29⅛	CornG 1.12a	40	57	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
4	1	Cousins Mtg		131	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .40	6	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
29⅛	10⅛	CoxBdcr .45	13	12	29⅛	29	29	—⅛
50⅛	32⅛	CPC Int 2.14	10	95	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
52⅛	26⅛	CraneCo 2a	4	48	47⅛	47	47⅛	+⅛
6	2⅛	CreditF .24	7	140	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
26⅛	14⅛	CrockN 1.66	6	100	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+1
38⅛	33	CrockN pf 3		11	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+1
11⅛	7	CrompK .80	7	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+½
22⅛	12⅛	CrouHin .80	7	10	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
56⅛	46⅛	CroHl pf3.35		3	52⅛	52	52⅛	+⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Crown Cork	7	157	17	16½	16⅛	+⅛
40⅛	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	10	199	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	CTS Cp .50	10	19	15⅛	15	15	
10⅛	5	Culligan .40	8	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CumEng 1a	12	35	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
90	73	Cum pf7.50		z30	79	79	79	
6⅛	3⅛	CunnDrg .25	10	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12	9⅛	Currinc 1.08		28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	CurtisWr .40	6	202	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
33⅛	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	16	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	CyclopsCp 1		51	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Cyprus 1.40	7	149	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+1⅛

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅛	7⅛	Damon .20	35	274	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	DanRiv .07e		73	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
37⅛	15⅛	DanaCp 1.44	9	47	39	38⅛	33⅛	
29⅛	12⅛	Dartlnd .64	9	20	28	28	28	—¼
34⅛	20½	Dartlnd pf 2		9	33	32⅛	33	
37⅛	8⅛	Data Genl	25	195	37½	35⅛	37⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	DaycoCp .50	4	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
28⅛	6½	DaytHud .72	11	42	26½	25⅛	26⅛	—⅛
18⅛	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	57	18	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
112	102	DPL pf 12.50		z40	111½	111½	111½	
13⅛	5⅛	DeanW .58a	3	67	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
52	34½	Deere 1.50	9	129	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9	DelmaP 1.20	8	174	13	12⅞	13	
27⅛	20⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	32	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
41⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	24	80	38	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Deltec Intl	40	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
20	12⅛	DennMfg 1	6	25	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+⅛
30⅛	6⅛	Dennys .32e	12	129	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+½
39⅛	20	Dentsply .80	19	13	34⅛	34	34	
16⅛	5⅛	Deseret .25	14	36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
10	5⅛	DeSotoln .20		73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	8	175	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z100	82	82	82	+1
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z170	66	65	66	+⅛
67⅛	50½	Det E pf7.45		z230	64	64	64	
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z430	65½	64⅛	65½	+2
57⅛	42⅛	Det E pf5.50		5	55½	54⅛	55½	+⅛
25	22⅛	Det E pf2.75		20	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Dexter .44	8	42	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Dial Finl .60	5	28	9	8⅛	9	+⅛
37⅛	24⅛	Diamlnt 2	8	41	36⅛	36	36⅛	—⅛
58	21⅛	DiamSh 1.80	8	497	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
45⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	61⅛	61½	61½	—⅛
25⅛	14	Die pf D1.20		526	25	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	DicKAB .40	18	28	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7	Dictaphn .60	11	62	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
18⅛	9½	Diebold .40b	9	86	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
3⅛	3⅛	DiGiorg .08b		73	4⅛	4	4	
141	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	38	144	137⅛	135⅛	136⅛	+1
8⅛	4⅛	Dillingm .40	6	102	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
24⅛	18	Dilligm pf 2		58	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
30⅛	24⅛	DillonCo .96	14	32	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
55⅛	21⅛	Disney .12b	24	216	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5	Diston .12	6	146	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversfd In		195	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅛	13-16	Diversd Mtg		308	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7	DrPeper .36	29	274	11⅛	11	11⅛	
58⅛	30	DomeM .80a	11	99	36⅛	35	36⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	DonLuf Jen		325	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	Donnelly .60	12	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
14⅛	6⅛	DorOliv .20a	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Dorsey .10a	8	54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
48⅛	25⅛	Dover 1.40	9	6	45⅛	45	45	—⅛
95½	53⅛	DowCh 1.60	15	241	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	+½
5⅛	3	DPF Inc	51	83	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44⅛	25⅛	Dravo 1.80	8	15	38⅛	38⅛	38½	+⅛
70⅛	38⅛	Dresser 1.40	8	57	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+⅛
18⅛	14⅛	DrexBd 1.44		21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Dreyfus .40a	5	38	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	10	349	19½	19	19½	+⅛
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z100	80⅛	80	80	—⅛
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z50	74	74	74	
78	59⅛	Duke pf6.75		10	76	75⅛	75⅛	—⅛
27⅛	24	Duke pf2.69		20	27⅛	26⅛	27	
30⅛	18⅛	DunBrad 1	19	34	28⅛	28⅛	28½	—⅛
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
133⅛	87⅛	duPont 4.25e	39	187	127⅛	126⅛	126⅛	
62⅛	53⅛	duPnt pf4.50		2	57⅛	57	57⅛	
50	43⅛	duPnt pf3.50		2	45	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
18	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	184	18⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
26	20	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z10	23	23	23	
24	21	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z200	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1
28⅛	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1300	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24	21	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z50	23	23	23	+1
13⅛	5⅛	Dymoln .40	7	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	7	22	27⅛	20⅛	21	—⅛
25⅛	14⅛	EagtP 1.04b	7	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7⅛	EascoCp .60	7	72	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+½
6⅛	3⅛	EastAir Lin		558	4⅛	4	4⅛	
33	18½	EastGsF .80	6	188	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
16	6⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	27	365	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	9	39	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Eaton pf1.19		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
30	17⅛	Echlin .42	79	40	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
28⅛	14⅛	EckrdJk .36	19	63	25	24⅛	25	+¼
18⅛	6⅛	EckdNC .32	18	13	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
52⅛	17⅛	EdisBro 1.48	9	20	45⅛	45	45⅛	+½
19⅛	10	EG&G .14	13	112	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Assoc	3	39	2	1⅛	2	+⅛
29	10⅛	EDS .50e	10	98	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg		108	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	EMM pf lk		4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Elgin Natl	16	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
75	2⅛	Elixir Ind	16	54	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
13⅛	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	291	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
37	19	EltraCp 1.60	6	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
40⅛	27⅛	EmerEl .75	28	44	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
52	26⅛	EmeryAir 1	31	26	45⅛	45⅛	45	
11⅛	8	Emeryln .40	11	64	8⅛	8½	8⅛	—⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Emhart 1.30	6	90	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	EMI Lt .18e	16	66	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	EmD 5af.50		z150	5	5	5	—⅛
14⅛	5	EmpGas .20	4	9	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
24	14⅛	EnglhdM 1	6	208	23⅛	22⅛	23	+⅛
7	3⅛	EnnisB .32a	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Enserch 1.60	7	52	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Entex 1.20	7	159	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
27⅛	8⅛	Envirotech	9	54	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	5	73	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
31⅛	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	5	11	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
20⅛	11⅛	EquitLf 2.04e	9	125	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
32⅛	27⅛	Esmark 1.52	6	70	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Esquire.32	8	13	5⅛	4⅛	5	
8⅛	3⅛	Esterline .32	7	23	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Ethyl 1.40	4	38	30⅛	29	30	+1⅛
49⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		10	39⅛	38	39⅛	+2⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		611	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
17	10	ExCelO 1.10	6	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21	16	Exctor 1.76e		13	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+⅛
94	65	Exxon 5	8	263	89	88½	88⅛	—⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	4⅛	Fabrge .40	11	206	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
42⅛	17	FairCam .80	15	159	38⅛	37⅛	37½	—⅛
9½	4⅛	Fairind .30	9	131	6⅛	5⅛	6	
14⅛	8	FairmtF .68	8	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10½	Fairchl pf 1		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10½	6⅛	Fansteel .40	10	13	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Farah Mfg	32	39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Fedders Cp		228	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	4	7	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	FedMogul 1	69	126	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12	FedNMt .80	7	620	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
27⅛	15⅛	FedFap 1.60	6	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
18	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		4	17	17	17	+⅛
11⅛	3⅛	FedSignl .40	5	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
58⅛	25⅛	FedDSt 1.24	17	117	53	52⅛	52⅛	+⅛
29⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	6	64	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Fibrebd .30p		76	8⅛	7⅛	8	
5⅛	2⅛	FidFin .54e	4	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
32⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	5	18	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7⅛	FieldcrMll 1	16	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	
12	6⅛	Filtrol .40a	4	70	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	4	111	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	373	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9½	FstChar .6lt	7	87	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
27⅛	14⅛	FstChic .94	7	200	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
42⅛	34	FstInBn 1.10	11	325	37	36⅛	37	+⅛
19⅛	10½	FstMiss .36	3	480	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
32⅛	19	FstN Bol.88	6	70	23	22	23	+1
24⅛	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	13	20⅛	19⅛	20	
22	13	FstPa 1.32	5	61	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	FPaMt 1.47e		105	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	11	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
20⅛	11⅛	FWisCpl.76	6	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
39	19⅛	FischM 1.10	7	17	22	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅛	FishFds .40	5	60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FishrSci .20	6	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
18⅛	7⅛	FleetEnt .32	25	136	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Fleming .80	7	15	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	FlexiVan .20	8	307	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
20⅛	11	Flintkot 1.16	8	26	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
59⅛	49⅛	Flin pfA4.50		z300	51	50⅛	50⅛	
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	FlaE Coast	9	11	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
16⅛	8⅛	FlaGas .90	5	38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
29⅛	13⅛	FlaPow 2.00	8	93	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
27⅛	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	9	89	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18	FlaStl 1.50	4	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
49	15	FluorCp .40	13	135	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
115⅛	55	Fluor pfB 3		1	88	88	88	+1⅛
20⅛	10⅛	FMC 1	7	512	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
32⅛	25	FMC pf2.25		4	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
6⅛	4	Fd Fair .20		145	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .90	7	25	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
45⅛	32⅛	FordM 2.40	51	231	44⅛	43⅛	44	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	175	14⅛	13⅛	14	
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.88		4	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
16	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		70	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
34	13⅛	FtHowP .56	12	51	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
34	15⅛	FostWh 1.10	6	35	22	21	21⅛	+½
41⅛	23	Foxboro .80	8	62	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
32⅛	13⅛	FrnklnM .50	12	157	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
31⅛	19⅛	FreepM 1.60	6	81	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
28⅛	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	166	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	103	203	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	2⅛	Gable Ind		12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	196	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		27	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
35⅛	23⅛	GATX 1.80	6	176	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
45	33⅛	GATX pf2.50		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
25⅛	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	39	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
24⅛	18⅛	GamS pf1.75		1	20	20	20	+⅛
23	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
38⅛	23	Gannett .48	12	81	33½	33	33⅛	+⅛
29⅛	17⅛	GardDen .76	12	36	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15	6⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.28	7	25	12⅛	12	12⅛	
5	1⅛	Gateway Vtl						
8⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	19	32	4⅛	3⅛	4	
11⅛	5⅛	Gemini Cap		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GnAlnv .34e		80	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
43⅛	31⅛	GnAOil .80b	12	17	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenBanc .80	13	8	8	8	8	—⅛
12⅛	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	137	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
24	7⅛	G Cinma .34	8	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	102	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
56⅛	19	Gen Dynam	5	514	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
52⅛	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	15	595	46½	45	46⅛	
29⅛	16⅛	GnFood .40	11	158	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
18⅛	12½	GnGzh 1.26e	15	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4⅛	GenHost .50	2	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
16⅛	6	Gen Instru	21	122	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
31⅛	24½	Gninstr pf 3		4	28½	27⅛	28	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	9	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
30⅛	26⅛	GenMills .68	17	53	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
59⅛	31⅛	GnMot 2.40e	15	682	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—⅛
68⅛	59	GMc 5pfn 5		4	64½	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
60⅛	45½	GMot pf3.75		4	49⅛	49	49⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4	GnPort .20p		125	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17½	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	7	528	17⅛	16⅛	17	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	GenRefr .40	4	63	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
42⅛	23⅛	GnSignal .84	11	91	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	37	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+⅛
26	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	346	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
33½	25⅛	GTIEl pf2.30		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	6	128	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc		144	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
49½	23⅛	GenuPts .64	22	72	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+½
46	25⅛	GaPac .80b	17	122	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
71⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z100	69	69	69	
28⅛	12⅛	Gerber 1.10	16	66	25⅛	25	25	—½
198⅛	127½	GettyOil 2e	12	14	163	162	163	+⅛
5⅛	4	GF Bus .32a	28	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	GlantPC .80	18	38	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	GibrFin .58t	5	46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3	GiddLew .40	4	207	6	5⅛	6	+⅛
10⅛	8	GifldHill .52	5	16	9⅛	9	9⅛	
35⅛	27½	Gillette 1.50	13	184	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Ginos Inc	11	86	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+½
10⅛	4⅛	Gleason Wk		72	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	6	204	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	GlobeUn 1a	7	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
13	10	GoldWt Fin	6	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
14	12	GoldWtF pf		46	13⅛	13	13	
20⅛	13⅛	Goodrh 1.12	9	126	18⅛	17⅛	18	+¼
23⅛	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	10	279	22	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
32½	16	Gouldln 1.20	7	55	27⅛	27	27⅛	+¼
22⅛	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	Grace 1.70	5	169	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
29⅛	17⅛	Grainger .30	20	3	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	GrandUn .80	11	14	14	13⅛	14	+⅛
13⅛	12½	Granitvle	6	47	13	13	13	+⅛
16⅛	6⅛	GrayDrg .58	5	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GtAtlPac		147	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	5	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
18	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	17	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
44⅛	28⅛	GtNorN 1.80	6	20	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+1
19	10⅛	GtWnFin .44	7	166	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
46⅛	30⅛	GrWU 2.92e	1	22	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1
21⅛	15	GtWn pf1.88		9	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrGiant 1.08	6	33	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	8	237	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		195	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		185	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
98	98	Grumm .40a	5	30	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
72	6⅛	Guardin .20	6	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1	Guard Mtg		53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	GlfLfHld .56	8	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt		78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
23⅛	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	4	803	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
25⅛	11⅛	GulfResrc 1	3	201	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
31⅛	16⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		1	18	18	18	+⅛
54⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	148	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
22⅛	18⅛	GlfWn .60b	6	391	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		196	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
77½	48	GlfW pf 3.87		12	76	75⅛	76	+1⅛
69⅛	55⅛	GlfW pf5.75		1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+½
35	32⅛	GlfW pf2.50		17	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Gulton Ind	9	117	4	3½	3⅛	+⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	20½	Hack W 2.48	7	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
19⅛	10½	HallFB .50	11	47	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10	HallPR .80a	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
169	115	Hallibtn 1.32	14	36	147½	146⅛	147½	+⅛
7½	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	6	82	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Hammond		64	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	6	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
30⅛	20⅛	HandyHar 1	9	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+½
16⅛	6⅛	HanesCp .76		19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
49⅛	24⅛	Hanna 1.80	9	93	46	45⅛	46	—⅛
27⅛	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	7	13	23	22⅛	23	+¼
8	3	Hardees	22	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
32⅛	22	Harnisf 1.20	4	51	28⅛	27⅛	28	+⅛
19⅛	8	Harrah .26a	8	17	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
34⅛	14⅛	Harris 1.20	89	15	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
20⅛	10	Harsco 1.20	5	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HartSMx .60	9	45	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Hartelk .30	10	26	17	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		30	16½	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	HawlIEl 1.76	8	6	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	8	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		77	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Hecks .12	8	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
23⅛	13	HeclaM .37t	17	122	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Hellem .48a	7	12	9⅛	8⅛	9	+⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	12	18	50	49½	49⅛	
29½	27½	Hnz pf1.70wi		70	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
8	2⅛	Helenj Curt	6	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
30⅛	21	HellerInt .84	10	46	27	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
44⅛	26	HelmerP .35	7	31	30	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
1⅛	1	Hemisp Cap		44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅛	6	Heminc .66e		3	6⅛	6½	6½	
34⅛	21⅛	Hercules .80	48	131	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+½
20⅛	18⅛	HershyFd 1	8	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+½
27⅛	17⅛	Hesston .80	5	38	18⅛	17⅛	18	+⅛
38⅛	20⅛	Hestn pf1.60		23	22⅛	21⅛	22	
50½	20½	Heublin 1.20	16	68	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
120⅛	86⅛	HewltPk .30	31	74	95	94½	94½	
8⅛	3½	High Voltg	9	39	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
25	12⅛	Hillenbd .68	7	4	18½	19⅛	19⅛	
34⅛	17⅛	HiltonH 1.4	12	12	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	23	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
26½	17⅛	Hobart .80	12	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
15⅛	8½	HoernW .80	8	63	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hoff Elctrn	9	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	5⅛	Holiday .35	11	2585	14⅛	14½	14⅛	—⅛
33⅛	22⅛	HollySug 3a	2	9	32⅛	32	32⅛	+⅛
35⅛	31½	Homestk 1a	15	207	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—½
40½	20⅛	Honywll 1.40	12	171	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	HoovBll 1.36	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		198	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
18	7⅛	HospAff .60t	8	10	14⅛	14	14	+⅛
25⅛	8⅛	HospCpA .24	9	167	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
19⅛	5⅛	HostIntl .35	10	80	13⅛	10½	13⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Houdall .80a	5	50	10⅛	9⅛	10½	
15⅛	6	HougMif .40	6	54	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
12	3⅛	HousFab .24	12	44	11	10⅛	11	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HoushF 1.10	6	62	16⅛	16⅛	16	—⅛
34	25⅛	HouF pf2.50		3	30⅛	30	30⅛	+½
26⅛	18	HousLP 1.56	9	46	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
60⅛	28⅛	HousNGas 1	11	144	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
16	4⅛	HowJohn .24	13	x285	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
15⅛	9	Hubbrd 1.25	7	87	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
21	10⅛	HudsnA .80	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
6	3	HughHat .40	64	2	4½	4½	4½	
50½	35½	HughsTl .40	13	244	43	42	42⅛	+⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Humana .40	8	26	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .30	28	45	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
18⅛	6⅛	HuttnEF .60	4	25	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Huyck .40	16	20	12	12½	12⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Hydromt .36	6	10	8⅛	8½	8⅛	

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	10⅛	ICinds 1.30	7	40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
76⅛	62	ICinds pf 6		1	72½	72½	72½	+⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ICind pf3.50		16	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm		474	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+⅛
29	23⅛	IdahoP 2.06	9	50	26	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	IdealBasic	6	52	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
6	2⅛	IdealToy .10	6	85	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		171	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
25½	10½	IllPowr 2.38	9	129	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
28⅛	17	ITV .50	15	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—½
11⅛	7⅛	ImplCpA .20	6	58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40½	28	INA Cp 2.10	12	41	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
16⅛	14⅛	INA In 1.59a		23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Income Cap		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	IndianGas 2	6	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
104⅛	99	IndiM pf 12		z110	102⅛	102	102⅛	+⅛
22	13	IndpIPL 1.82	9	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10	IndiNat 1.20	15	37	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Inexco Oil		268	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
84⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	11	115	70⅛	69⅛	70	+⅛
52⅛	38	IngR pf2.35		102	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
44⅛	21⅛	InldCon 1.80	7	121	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
46	32⅛	InndStl 2.40a	8	33	41	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Inmont .44	7	53	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Insilco .70	6	48	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Insil pfA1.25		3	13	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
40½	19⅛	InspCop .80	58	33	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Instil InvTr		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Intecon .32	7	31	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
41⅛	18⅛	Interco 1.52	9	37	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
40½	30⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	72	37⅛	37½	37⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Int Mining	6	181	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
27⅛	17⅛	IntMulti 1.38	6	15	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
29⅛	21⅛	IntNick 1.40a	6	102	24⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1
61⅛	34⅛	IntPaper 2	12	91	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Intercn Div	3	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	IntrIkeInc 2	4	9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
30⅛	18⅛	IntHar 1.70	9	285	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
35⅛	22½	IntFlavF .32	33	104	24	23⅛	24	+¼
227⅛	157⅛	IBM 7	16	477	225⅛	223½	224⅛	+1
9⅛	3⅛	IntRecth .15		33	6⅛	5⅛	6	+⅛
25⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.60	7	891	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
49½	22⅛	IntTT pfH4		5	43	43	43	
5	3⅛	ITT pf14.50		25	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+⅛
45	31⅛	IntTT pfJ4		19	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
44⅛	32⅛	IntTT pfK4		14	41⅛	40⅛	41	+⅛
30⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		76	28	27⅛	28	+1⅛
53	37⅛	IntTT pfO5		15	47	47	47	+⅛
24	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
19	8⅛	IntrpubGp 1	5	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
16⅛	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	8	16	15⅛	14⅛	15	
5⅛	2	IntrsUn .24	3	84	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
34⅛	12⅛	Iowa Beef	3	72	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	13	41	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
16½	10⅛	IowaIG 1.56	7	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	IowaPwLt 2	6	56	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+⅛
18⅛	14⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	35	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+⅛
6½	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	10	91	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
21⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .80	9	539	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		82	9⅛	8⅛	9	+⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ItelCorp .20	4	65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
56½	38½	ITTSvc pf 4		1	53	53	53	
12⅛	8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	223	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		5	25	25	25	
20	13⅛	IU Int pf1.25		70	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	x85	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
14⅛	9½	Jantzen .70	5	5	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	JapanF .90e		14	9½	9⅛	9½	
38⅛	26⅛	JeffPilot .72	11	81	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
112	101	JoC pf 13.50		z220	111	110½	111	
102⅛	93	JerCen pf 11		z10	102	102	102	—½
88	7	JerCe pf9.36		z130	82	81⅛	82	
102½	93	JerCen pf 10		z10	102	102	102	—½
88	71	JeCe pf9.36		z130	82	81⅛	82	
75	58	JerCe pf8.12		z150	72½	72½	72½	+½
39⅛	33	JerCen pf 4		z10	37	37	37	
25⅛	16⅛	JewelC 1.20	8	32	20	19⅛	20	+⅛
6	2⅛	Jewelcor		50	4⅛	4½	4⅛	—⅛
44	22⅛	JimWalter 1	9	108	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
47⅛	28	JimW pf1.60		4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z20	10⅛	10½	10⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11	JHanS 1.50e		107	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
21½	18	JHanI 1.58e		22	20⅛	19⅛	20	
26⅛	19	JimMan 1.20	12	96	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
99⅛	72½	JohnJn .60a	27	66	98⅛	96⅛	97⅛	+⅛
15⅛	8	JohnCon .90	8	39	13⅛	12⅛	13	
30⅛	20½	JhnCont pf 2		3	26½	26½	26⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5	JonLogn .40	18	38	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
55	49⅛	JonLau pf		z60	50	50	50	
31	20⅛	Jorgen 1.6	3	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1b	8	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
36⅛	28⅛	JoyMfg .90	9	294	33⅛	32	33⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅛	19⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	5	125	28	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
65	42⅛	Kai 2pf4.75		1	55	55	55	+1
58	40⅛	KalA pf 4.12		5	49	48	49	+1
7⅛	4⅛	KaisCem .60	8	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
27⅛	23⅛	KalCe pf2.50		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15	11	KalCe pf1.37		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15	10⅛	KaneMill .24	4	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
26⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.28	7	27	26	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
35	47½	KCPL pf4.50		z70	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	KC South Tr	5	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
19⅛	16⅛	KanGEl 1.66	6	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
17⅛	13⅛	KanNeb 1.32	8	6	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
18⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8	37	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Katy Ind	5	65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		48	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	3	Kaufbd .04p		571	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Kauf pf1.50		1	15	15	15	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Kawecki .40	64	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	KeeneCp .20	5	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	20	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
23⅛	14	Kellogg .90	16	75	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
13	6⅛	Kellwood .80	80	21	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
41	27⅛	Kennci 1.65e	30	185	31	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
20⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.80	8	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	KerrGls .40	7	247	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	14	152	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+⅛
20	15	KeystCon 1a	3	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
23⅛	10⅛	KiddeW 1	4	120	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
37⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	9	50	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .40	8	72	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11	KirschCo .90	23	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
27⅛	15⅛	KLM Airlin		4	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
33⅛	14⅛	KnightRid .54	16	40	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Koehring	4	55	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
37⅛	30⅛	Koppers 1.40	8	71	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
54	48½	Koppe pf 4		z160	50	50	50	+1
4⅛	2⅛	Koracrp Ind	20	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
45⅛	34⅛	Kraftco 1.92	10	119	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+⅛
35⅛	20⅛	KresgeS .24	33	345	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		11	10	9⅛	10	
24⅛	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	180	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20		45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	12⅛	LacGas 1.60	6	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11	LamSess 1b	6	28	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	LaneBry .72	8	27	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	5	211	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
27⅛	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		17	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+1⅛
33½	12⅛	Leaswy .70b	10	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	8½	LeedsN .50	8	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Leesona .60	4	10	12⅛	12	12	
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind		98	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .94e		219	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7	LehP Cl .88	7	105	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind		98	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .94e		219	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Lennar Crp		50	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Lenox .72a	10	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12⅛	10⅛	LevFin .75a		22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
42⅛	13	Levitz .64	9	29	40⅛	40	40⅛	
6⅛	1	Levitz Furn		505	4	3⅛	4	
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
26⅛	10⅛	LOF 1.10	9	478	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
39	40⅛	LOF pf4.75		4	55	55⅛	55	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	LibbMcNL	10	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCb .40	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		124	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		25	4	4	4	+⅛
44	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	7	42	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
77⅛	47⅛	LillyEli 1.10	20	339	52	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
35	23⅛	LincNat 1.60	11	48	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
69	47	LincNt pf 3		4	52	51	52	+1
19	13⅛	LincPl 1.78e		14	16	16	16	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		82	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Littonln .18t	8	386	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		19	9⅛	9	9	
17⅛	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
3⅛	11-16	LMltnv		184	15-16	⅞	15-16	+⅛
18⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Aifc	2	182	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26½	14½	Loews 1.20	5	37	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .40	8	109	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
20½	11⅛	LomM 2.60e	8	57	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
22⅛	5⅛	Londntn .40	10	43	21⅛	21½	21⅛	—⅛
19½	9⅛	LoneStInd 1	8	78	14⅛	13⅛	14	+⅛
16½	10⅛	LngIsLt 1.50	7	151	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
74	51⅛	LIL pf 5.75		1	71	71	71	+1
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z70	78	77½	78	+1
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z160	112⅛	112	112	—⅛
76	44	LongDrg .80	26	20	68½	67½	68½	+⅛
13½	2⅛	Loral Corp	6	58	9	8⅛	9	+⅛
32⅛	19⅛	LaLand 1.12	9	200	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
17	8⅛	LaPacif .20	15	202	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17⅛	LouisGs 1.88	9	11	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Lowenst .40		20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
19⅛	8⅛	LTV Corp	4	422	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
26⅛	11⅛	LTV A 3.40t		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
73⅛	39	LTVCp pf 5		3	42½	42	42	—⅛
59⅛	39⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	69	39⅛	39	39⅛	—⅛
17⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	13	73	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5½	Ludlow .48		87	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
30	20⅛	LukenSt 1.60	35	63	22	21	21⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	LykesYngl	2	136	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1
36⅛	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50		37	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3	LynCSys .20	12	47	4⅛	4	4⅛	

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	6⅛	MacAF .60b	11	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MacDonal	3	60	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Macke .30	6	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	5	182	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	Macy 1.10	8	60	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		134	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6½	3⅛	MadSq Gar	5	25	4	3⅛	4	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	MagicCf .32		128	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
24½	11½	Mallory 1	21	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
26⅛	16½	MalHyde .56	11	306	21½	20⅛	21⅛	—⅛
5½	2	Manhln .05e		30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9	Manpwr .38	14	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
39⅛	24⅛	MfrHan 1.80	6	23	27⅛	27	27	
50⅛	27⅛	MAPCO .70	14	85	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	2	133	7⅛	6⅛	7	
53⅛	29⅛	MaratO 1.80	10	28	41⅛	41	41⅛	—⅛
29⅛	13⅛	Marcor 1	10	54	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
57⅛	28⅛	Marcr pf A2		4	57	57	57	
20⅛	8½	Maremt .50	10	53	19	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
20⅛	10	MarMid .80	4	276	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
27½	12	MarionL .52	11	164	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
37⅛	13⅛	Marley .40	11	33	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Marqtte .40a	6	164	8½	8⅛	8½	
17⅛	6⅛	Marriot .37t	23	76	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
61⅛	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	21	58⅛	58	58⅛	+⅛
26⅛	19⅛	MarshF 1.24	12	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	MartMa 1.30	7	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MrldCup .60	7	22	17⅛	16⅛	17	—⅛
23⅛	22⅛	MascoCp n	20	75	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+⅛
27⅛	16½	Masonite .56	41	56	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
20⅛	13	MassyFer 1	4	312	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+½
11⅛	7⅛	MasMr 1.17e	9	198	10⅛	9⅛	10	
16⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.60		49	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	—⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Masln 1.03e		168	11	10⅛	11	+⅛
20	12	MatsuE .28e	17	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
49⅛	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	14	35	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
26⅛	14⅛	MayerOsc 1	9	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MaysJ .25p		20	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
34	19⅛	Maytg 1.30a	18	66	32⅛	31⅛	31H	¼
11⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	3	22	10⅛	9⅛	10	+⅛
89⅛	27⅛	MCA 1.60	6	215	65⅛	64½	65⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	McCord 1	7	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅛	33⅛	McDerm .80	5	209	39⅛	38⅛	33	+⅛
60½	26⅛	McDonalds	28	342	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+1
18	7⅛	McDonD .40	7	163	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
23⅛	11	McGEd 1.20	12	54	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	10	157	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
22⅛	13	M GH pf1.20		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
51	29⅛	McIntyr .50e	5	z60	39⅛	38⅛	37⅛	
31	18⅛	McKeeCo 1a	6	31	21⅛	20⅛	21	+
42	16	McLean .80	9	15	36⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
20⅛	13⅛	McLoul 1.60	9	465	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	McNell .60	6	22	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
18⅛	10⅛	MeadCp 1.20	6	797	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
36⅛	29⅛	Mea pfA2.80		1	37	37	37	
37⅛	28½	Mea pfB2.80		9	37	36⅛	37	+½
20	13	Medusa 1.40	11	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ME. Cp		6	49	3⅛	3½	
19⅛	6⅛	MelvilSh .48	12	159	18⅛	17⅛	18	
14⅛	2½	Menasc .20r	4	55	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
60	28½	MercStr .80	13	1	52½	52½	52½	—⅛
85	57½	Merck 1.48	22	199	70	69⅛	69⅛	—⅛
13½	8⅛	Meredith .70	3	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20⅛	10½	MerrLyn .60	6	333	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
29	17⅛	MesaPet .05	14	495	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
32⅛	23	MesP pf1.60		149	24½	24	24⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabl 1.32e	8	73	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
22	14⅛	MestaM .80	8	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MGM .75r	8	109	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Metrom .60	8	36	15	14½	14⅛	—⅛
79⅛	64⅛	MtE pfH8.32		z60	7½	72½	72½	+1
75⅛	70½	MtE pfJ8.32		z40	73	73	73	+1
42	29½	MetE pf3.90		z300	37	36	37	+1
72⅛	61½	MeE pf 6.12		z50	71	71	71	+2
19⅛	8⅛	MGIC In .10		435	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	MichGs 1.10	5	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
29	14⅛	MbTube 1.20	6	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
26⅛	25½	MhWI pf2.67		43	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
18⅛	3⅛	Microdot 1	7	83	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Microw .39t	9	75	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
14	10⅛	MidCTI 1.08	8	51	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12⅛	MidSUt 1.32	8	1023	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Midind Mtg		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10⅛	MidlRo 1.30	5	28	18	18	18	
37⅛	15⅛	MilesLb 1.28	8	84	24	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	6⅛	MiltBrd .36a	11	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
68	43	MinnMM 1.25	25	287	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	MinnPL 1.56	7	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	7	84	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	MissnEq .28	5	174	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MissRiv 1.30	6	140	22⅛	22⅛	23	+⅛
18	10⅛	MoPac pf 1		71	18⅛	18	18	
26⅛	14⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	8	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
11⅛	8	MbPSv .84b	6	19	10	9⅛	9⅛	
48⅛	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	6	458	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mobile Hom		71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
16	8½	Mohasco .60	32	126	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8⅛	MohkRub 1	5	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Molvcrp .60	6	51	18	17⅛	18	—⅛
34⅛	28½	Molv pf2.53		5	28½	28	28½	+⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.20	3	5	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Monogr .20	4	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7	MonrEq .20	19	127	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
80⅛	41	Monsan 2.60	10	141	76⅛	76	76⅛	+⅛
90	48	Mons pf2.75		2	85	85	85	+1
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	8	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
31½	21⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	52	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.80a		28	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	MONY .73e	18	87	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
38	25⅛	MoorMc .60	4	96	32	31	31	—⅛
71	44⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	62	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
27	13½	MorrisKnu 1	5	31	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1½	MorseEl Pd		107	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
12⅛	3⅛	MorseSh .30	6	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		89	3	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	MorNor .6	10	145	10⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
57⅛	33⅛	Motorola .78	35	199	41⅛	41	41⅛	+⅛
44⅛	5⅛	MtFuel 1.48	13	70	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
20	16⅛	MtStTel 1.32	8	16	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	75	7⅛	7	7	
9⅛	3⅛	Munfd pf.40		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	10	Munsng 1.08	16	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
29⅛	19⅛	MurpOil .60	5	98	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	5	16	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MutlOm 1.32		8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4	MyersL .40	63	73	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛

N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
48⅛	32⅛	Nabisco 2.30	11	49	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
33⅛	17	NalcoCh .72	19	35	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
15⅛	4⅛	NarcoSci .40	6	27	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
22⅛	9	NashuaC .60	15	48	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7⅛	NatAirl .50	10	168	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	N Avia .69e		32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
13⅛	9⅛	NatCan .53	5	49	10⅛	10⅛	10	—⅛
24⅛	19⅛	N Can pf1.50		7	20⅛	20½	20⅛	—⅛
52⅛	27	N Chem .32	23	8	34⅛	34	34	—⅛
9⅛	5	NatCityL .90		80	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
44⅛	29⅛	NatDet 2.72	5	14	40	39⅛	40	+⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NatDist 1.20	6	109	10⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
23⅛	18⅛	NatFuel 2.06	7	13	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
15	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	9	123	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Nat Homes		106	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Natlnd .30	3	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
12⅛	9½	Ntlad pf1.25		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	9½	Nt MedCare	15	180	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
32⅛	24⅛	N Pres 1.20a	6	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
46⅛	9⅛	Nat Service	32	318	41⅛	40⅛	41	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatSvcIn .34	7	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	N Stand .90	6	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
46⅛	30⅛	N Starch .80	16	15	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	9	31	38⅛	37⅛	38	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Nat Tea		23	4	4	4	
35⅛	20⅛	Natoma 1.00	4	290	23⅛	22	23	+⅛
30⅛	14⅛	NCR Cp .72	7	656	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Neptune .50	9	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	7	57	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
23	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z910	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
18⅛	14	NevP pf1.60		z210	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
19⅛	16	NEngEl 1.76	7	78	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
13½	8⅛	NEnGE 1.36	8	42	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
28	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	8	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Newhall .40	12	87	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Newmt 1.60	7	82	23⅛	22⅛	23	—⅛
24⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	7	89	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
91	78⅛	NYSE pf8.80		z100	86½	86	86	—⅛
41	35	NYSE pf3.75		z50	38	37½	38	+⅛
23⅛	19½	NYSE pf .12		3	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	NiaMP 1.04	7	349	12⅛	10⅛	10	+⅛
96½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z60	97	97	97	
47	39⅛	NiaM pf 4.35		z170	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
41	35	NiaM pf 3.90		z200	38	38	38	—⅛
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z30	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛

(Continued on Page 8.)

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Flash...Paris Bourse

DEC. 31, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Dec. 31	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72, '73, '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 320.10	336.90	344.90 - 336	4	4.5	43.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	9,549	Group has acquired a 34% participation in Société Industrielle de Sirattitia.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	315.50 - 310.50	307.10	311.50 - 307	23	3.6	11.74 - 9.96 - 13.27	2,384	Net dividend Fr. 11 vs. 10.70 i.e. 23% based on capital increase (1 for 5).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	780 - 402	525	539 - 525	10	3.8	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c	600	First semester '75 turnover up 27% vs. same period '74.
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass.food	649 - 378	580	581 - 575	20	4.3	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	269 - 171.20	186	186 - 181	11	2.7	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,866	1st 9 months '75 gross revenue = 33 MF vs. 26.5 MF in '74.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	171.20 - 78.50	142	145 - 142	13	4.5	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,254	1st semester '75 net profit of Group (after taxes) = 10,853,600 Fr.
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric.	376 - 267	311	312.20 - 310	11	5.6	35.02 - 29.70 - 27.60	5,044	CII-Honeywell Bull merger signed by CGE, French State, Cie Bull, Honeywell
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 117	150	152 - 150	14	4.7	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3,445	CCF floating $25 Mil. Eurobond issue for 6 years at 7.5%.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	137.90 - 101.50	115	115 - 113.20	17	5.2	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	As of Nov. 4 total of CIC Group deposits exceeds 49 billion Fr.
CREDIT du NORD &U.P.	Bank	100 - 82	92.50	92.50 - 91.80	17	4.3	6.83 - 6.72 - 5.54c	4,800	'74 earning per share is consolidated The 2 banks merged in '74.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	189.50 - 152.60	171	171 - 165	6	4.6	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	2,947	1st 9 months '75 unconsol. turnover = 3,293 MF (+18% vs. same period '74
EURAFRANCE	Holding	219 - 124.90	197.80	197.80 - 197.60	—	4.6	(non significant)	2,193	Net profit 22.6 MF after provisions of 2.07 MF. Net dividend 10 F vs. 9 F.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	402.50 - 149	384.50	392.50 - 382	17	8.7	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,490	1st sem. '75: turnover=826 MF (+8.7%) net profit=15,815,000 F (approx. '74)
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	119	119.80 - 118.50	2	4.2	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	Bekapai Indonesian oilfield inaugurated. Present product.: 2 million tons yearly.
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 72.20	77.10	77.50 - 77	4	3.9	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Imetal has now acquired 67% of Copperweld's capital.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	609 - 412	594	595 - 585	19 a	1.2	22.60 - 31.27 —	3,157	First 9 months '75 turnover: +4.5% vs. same period '74.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	73.40 - 58.50	73.50	73.50 - 72.80	11	6.8	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.28 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	137.70 - 95.50	104	104 - 101.90	4	9.8	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	1st 9 months '75 consol. turnover = 13,592 MF (43.4% made outside France).
PEUGEOT	Holding	316 - 133	302	304.50 - 302	8	3.0	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,082	1st semester '75 net profit = 82,240 MF vs. 67,187 MF in '74.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	142 - 82.05	85.40	86 - 85.40	5 a	12.3	13.62 - 15.84 —	5,450	....
REDOUTE	Mail order	685 - 325	665	672 - 665	19	1.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,059 MF (+8%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 225	240	241.90 - 232	6	3.8	13.85 - 26.72 - 37.66c	3,038	1st. sem. '75 turnover = 1,551 MF, up 10.9% vs. '74. Latter up 26% vs. '73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1998 - 1210	1884	1890 - 1840	26	1.2	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Group turnover April-September '75= 134.82 MF (+20.7% vs. same period '74).
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	271 - 185	265	265 - 260.50	5	5.7	49.14 - 55.76 - 54c	8,419	Merger BSUM & BI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suez.

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings: all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

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FINANCE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1976

IMF Relaxes Rules to Aid Poor States

Terms Eased on Loans For Export Shortfalls

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP). In a prelude to meetings in Jamaica next week of officials concerned with development problems, the International Monetary Fund has liberalized its rules on "compensatory financing" of export fluctuations.

One of the major problems of poor countries dependent largely on the export sale of primary products is that price fluctuations can temporarily reduce the foreign exchange they have available to pay for necessary imports.

Since 1963, the IMF has permitted countries experiencing temporary "export shortfalls" to borrow to meet that specific need. Until now, a member country could borrow only a maximum of 50 per cent of its quota.

Aid Is Temporary

Under a liberalization announced Dec. 29, the fund will authorize drawings up to 75 per cent of quota, provided that drawings already outstanding will not be increased in normal circumstances by more than 50 per cent of quota in any 12-month period.

Since this form of aid was begun, 35 countries have borrowed the equivalent of $1.5 billion, of which $902 million remains outstanding.

The IMF stressed that, to borrow under the compensatory financing procedure, a member country must assure the fund that its need for the aid is temporary and "largely attributable to circumstances beyond the member's control."

Other Measures Expected

Washington has supported an expansion of the existing compensatory finance facility as an alternate to commodity price support agreements that have been proposed by some other countries.

In Jamaica next week, both the IMF interim committee and the jointly operated development committee of the IMF and the World Bank will be seeking additional ways of making more aid available to the less developed countries.

A new trust fund created with profits from the sale of one-sixth of the IMF's gold, and enlarged quotas in both the IMF and the bank, are expected to be approved—both steps being designed for further financial help to poor countries who have large balance-of-payments deficits.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Anti-Trust Suit Against AT&T

The Federal Communications Commission has filed legal papers that virtually guarantee American Telephone & Telegraph will be taken to court in the biggest anti-trust suit in history. In 1975, a Justice Department suit charging AT&T with anti-trust violations temporarily was set aside so the FCC could determine whether it or the courts had jurisdiction over the matter. Now the FCC says the case properly belongs before the courts. The Justice Department suit charged the utility and two of its subsidiaries, Western Electric Co. and the Bell System, had conspired to monopolize America's telecommunications industry. But AT&T contended that the courts did not have jurisdiction because the FCC has "exclusive jurisdiction" over the telecommunications industry. The case was stalled while the FCC considered a decision, but Wednesday's filing opened the door for court action. In a 29-page *memorandum*, the FCC urged the court "to take no action that will substantially alter the industry's structure," but promised to give the courts assistance in trying the case.

Tenneco's Canadian Assets Sold

The government-owned Canada Development Corp. says it has completed a previously announced agreement to buy a "substantial portion" of Tenneco Inc.'s Canadian assets for $ Can. 102.2 million. The purchase price was lower than the originally indicated $ Can. 114 million. The CDC says it intends to follow a more aggressive exploration and development program. CDC says it has acquired about a 60-per-cent interest in Tenneco's producing oil and gas properties—the bulk of which are in Alberta. CDC adds that the purchase gave it 100 per cent of Tenneco's non-producing oil and gas properties along with 51 per cent of its Athabasca tar sands leases and certain heavy oil leaseholds. The CDC will carry on Tenneco's oil and gas operations by acquiring all the shares of Tenneco Oil & Minerals Ltd., based in Calgary, and renaming it CDC Oil & Gas Ltd. Tenneco's current net daily production in Canada is about 9,300 barrels of oil and condensate, 1,100 barrels of natural gas liquids and 92 million cubic feet of natural gas.

Occidental to Write Off Investments

Occidental Petroleum will write off its investments in Nigeria and Venezuela and expects a charge to earnings for 1975 of $19 million net of tax benefits. Occidental relinquished its last oil prospecting license in Nigeria on Dec. 30. As a result, the company says, it will write off its total exploration investment there of about $33.2 million. Occidental had relinquished three other licenses in Nigeria during 1974. The firm also says it has decided to write off this year its entire oil and gas investment in Venezuela—about $73.8 million—as a result of the nationalization of its interests.

W. German Banks Plan Credit Card

West German banks are planning to establish a credit card company, Eurocard GmbH. Talks may be completed in about a month, banking sources say. The company will probably have a capital of 27,500 marks split between private banks (holding 40 per cent) savings banks (40 per cent) and cooperative banks (20 per cent). As no profits are expected in the first years of operation, the shareholding banks will secure the Eurocard operation through loans in proportion to the stakes they hold. The credit cards are expected to be issued by banks at a fee of 80 DM a year to customers with an annual income of over 30,000 DM or savings of 10,000 DM, the sources say. The banks aim for 100,000 cardholders within five years and 10,000 outlets for the card within two years of starting operation. Eurocard will pay a turnover commission to outlets accepting the card of between 3.5 and 8 per cent at current interest rates, according to sector.

Frost in Brazil, Fighting in Angola

Misfortune of Others Helps Ivory Coast

By Brendan Jones

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (NYT). —In a world of rising oil costs and sharp ups and downs in prices of other commodities, setbacks for some producers bring almost instant benefit to others. An example is the timely trade gain being made by this West African country because of frost in Brazil and fighting in Angola.

After Brazil and Colombia, the Ivory Coast ranks third among the world's coffee exporters and is a major source of the robusta variety used in soluble coffees.

The recent frost in Brazil is reported to have caused heavy losses of young as well as producing coffee trees. And since Brazil is by far the biggest coffee producer, normally accounting for nearly a third of world exports, the prospect of an extended coffee shortage has sent prices of all varieties soaring.

Angola, which has been plunged into civil war since Portugal granted independence Nov. 11, has been a leading producer of robusta. But during the last six months, fighting among rival liberation groups has curtailed coffee harvesting. The exodus of thousands of Portuguese has added also to a general disruption of economic activity, including coffee marketing.

The combined effects of higher coffee prices and a reduced supply of the instant-coffee variety are expected to bring the Ivory Coast a gain of at least $80 million on the current coffee crop—more than enough to offset recent oil import costs. Estimates on the current crop run as high as 280,000 metric tons, 10,000 more than the previous crop total, and export earnings on the crop are expected to total more than $370 million. Oil imports have been $150 million a year.

Coffee export prices here have risen almost 20 per cent in the last two months to 80 cents a pound. Late in 1975, estimates available here on Angolan production indicated a total of 180,000 metric tons, down 36,000 from earlier estimates. However, because of worsening economic disruption in Angola, there is every indication that Angolan coffee exports may be substantially lower and that robusta prices will rise further early in 1976.

Government marketing officials here are hopeful of improved earnings on cocoa this year and a recovery of sagging timber exports. Together with coffee, these commodities account for 75 per cent of Ivory Coast exports. Because of high prices in 1975, cocoa exports exceeded those of coffee for the first time, earning $318 million, as against $278 million for coffee.

Private Enterprise Backed

Since gaining independence from France in 1960, the Ivory Coast has followed policies of encouraging private enterprise. The government of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny has also offered liberal incentives to foreign investments and taken a liberal stand on the employment of foreign technicians.

In another year or two, the Ivory Coast will be a major exporter of palm oil as a result of steady increase of plantings in the last 10 years. The country is a large exporter of pineapple. It is self-sufficient in cotton and in five more years it will be a large exporter of sugar.

While the 1974 trade balance showed a healthy surplus of $250 million with record exports of $1.22 billion, the weakening of commodity prices has made the financing of projects to consolidate diversification highly uncertain.

The gain on coffee exports will also help maintain a substantial trade surplus and will strengthen the Ivory Coast's credit standing in seeking loans to complete crucial development programs.

Because the Ivory Coast has been successful in becoming among the most prosperous nations in West Africa, it has a lower priority at present for financing by international institutions than less fortunate developing countries. The country's ability to obtain Eurodollar loans to supplement aid credits has been a strong indicator of its economic success.

Militancy of U.K. Laborers Appears to Be on the Wane

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Jan. 1 (NYT).—British workingmen, who have stormed out on strike enough in recent years to demolish a lot of notions about British civility, are settling down.

That might be news to a number of major employers, such as Chrysler Corp., which threatened last November to shut down its subsidiary here because of labor disruption.

Nevertheless, the Department of Employment reported recently, militancy has abated in many other companies. Fewer workers struck in November than in any November in 13 years, the department said, and December has been equally calm.

Further, through 11 months of 1975, half as many workers walked out as during the same periods the previous year and in 1973.

The final figures for the year are likely to push Britain further down in the league of the most strike-prone industrialized countries.

Ranks Fifth

In 1974, according to the department, Britain ranked fifth, after Canada, Australia, Italy, and the United States. Over the five years from 1970 through 1974, Italy led the list, and Britain was seventh.

The principal reason for the relative calm in Britain seems to be the government's anti-inflationary incomes policy, announced in July, that limits workers to pay increases of £6 weekly for a full year.

"There's very little to strike for," said a department spokesman, "if you know you're limited to £6."

Trade unions, which found that inflation was eroding their members' standard of living, support the policy. So far there has not been a single significant violation.

The recession here and its accompanying record-high level of unemployment, now at 1.2 million, also may have numbed some militancy, but recent previous recessions have made only marginal dents in strike activity.

Last year through November, the department said, industry lost 5.8 million worker days because of strikes, 59 per cent fewer than the 14 million lost in 11 months of 1974.

Chrysler Workers Accept Plan

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP-DJ).—Workers at Linwood, Scotland, and some other plants of Chrysler U.K. accepted yesterday the government's rescue plan which calls for a reduction of over 8,000 in the company's work force of 25,000.

Union leaders at Linwood, one of the company's three major plants, voted to back the plan by a margin of 156-to-129. Originally, Chrysler U.K. had planned to cut the Linwood work force of 6,000 by half. However, the company is now said to be willing to accept 1,500 dismissals and short-time work for other employees as an alternate solution.

Workers at the Dunstable and Luton commercial vehicle facilities also decided to accept the government plan, which calls for aid of up to £163 million as well as the work force cutback.

Workers at the Stoke engine plant in Coventry accepted the rescue plans Tuesday and final approval is expected by the end of the week from the Ryton assembly plant in Coventry.

Both government and company officials have told the unions that rescue plans for the British unit of Chrysler Corp. depend on worker support and improved productivity.

Steel Workers Threaten Action

In related news, union leaders for some steel workers threatened strike action to resist planned personnel cutbacks of up to 44,000 in the next two years in the nationalized British Steel Corp.

BSC had outlined to the unions plans for saving £170 million in its next financial year. The corporation has an annual loss rate running at £300 million. The current workforce is 220,000.

Union leaders at Corby said they would walk off the job. "As soon as management makes a move, nearly 13,000 workers at Corby will be out," said John Cowling, South Midlands executive member of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest union in the industry.

Venezuela Ends Foreign Control Of Oil Industry

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 1 (AP).—Venezuela today took possession of its oil industry—the largest in Latin America and fifth largest in the world—ending 61 years of domination by international companies.

A nationalization law, ordering all private companies to turn over concessions and property to the state, was passed by Congress and signed by President Carlos Andres Perez last August.

More than 30 companies, subsidiaries of Exxon, Royal Dutch Shell, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil, Sun, Phillips, Sinclair, Amoco and Chevron, turned their property over to 14 newly-formed state operating companies yesterday.

The foreign companies are receiving slightly more than $1 billion in compensation from the government, payable in cash and five-year bonds.

In a speech to the nation, President Perez said future petroleum revenue would be used to end inequality in Venezuelan society and elsewhere in the third world.

Saudi Investment Is Sought by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT). —The Ford administration has been quietly trying to convince the Saudi Arabian government to invest up to $1 billion in cash-starved U.S. electric utilities.

In a recent mission to the oil-rich kingdom, Gerald Parsky, assistant treasury secretary, failed to win Saudi agreement to participate in a pool of $750 million to $ 1 billion from which needy utilities could draw.

Instead, Mr. Parsky said, the Saudis have indicated they would be interested in investing an undetermined amount in individual electric companies of their own choosing. The money, if forthcoming, initially would likely be in the form of loans, Mr. Parsky said.

Utilities across the country have been seeking rate increases, largely on the ground they have been unable to find new capital for expansion.

IMF Approves Loans Of $2 Billion to U.K.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund approved yesterday two loans to Britain totalling 1.7 billion in special drawing rights (SDRs)—equivalent to $2.04 billion.

Britain announced in November that it was applying for the loans and approval was given by the fund's board of executive directors with little if any opposition.

Weekly net asset value
on December 29, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $33.51
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $24.44
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Orders Drop, Stocks Rise At U.S. Firms

Durable Goods Orders Show Sharp Decline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT). —Manufacturers' new orders declined in November while inventories showed the second consecutive month of moderate increase, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The drop in orders was more than accounted for by durable goods manufacturing. Orders for durables, an important leading indicator of the economy, were down $1.1 billion from October, or almost double the decline originally estimated in a preliminary report two weeks ago.

Orders for durable goods hit bottom in March and then showed a strong increase until September. Since then they have been flat or slightly declining.

Orders flowing to manufacturers of nondurable goods rose again in November by $700 million. Thus, the overall decline in new orders last month was slightly more than $400 million, to a total of $86 billion.

Manufacturers' inventories rose by $200 million in November to $146.71 billion. The massive liquidation of inventories that characterized the economy earlier this year continued longer in manufacturing than in wholesale and retail trade, and a strong buildup of manufacturers' stocks is not yet in evidence.

The decline in new orders for durable goods included a drop of $136 million in the important sector of nondefense capital goods. Lower orders for steel were also an important element in the overall decline. In general, the drop in orders was further evidence of a tapering in the pace of the recovery of the economy.

Total shipments by manufacturers in November were down almost $700 million to $87.02 billion after five consecutive monthly gains. This was more than accounted for by a drop of $1.4 billion in shipments of durable goods.

The backlog of unfilled orders for durable goods declined 1.1 per cent, or $1.22 billion.

'75 NYSE Gain Erases Big '74 Loss

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—The stock market bade farewell yesterday to one of its best years in history by staging a modest advance in more active trading.

Analysts noted that there was no particular news to account for the better tone of the market following two sessions of declines.

They said that activity was dominated by last-minute tax maneuvering and portfolio adjustments by institutions preparing to make their year-end reports.

The upswing was stronger than the 30 issues making up the Dow Jones industrial average indicated. Although the key barometer was in the plus column throughout the session it closed unchanged at 852.41. However, advances on the New York Stock Exchange outscored declines by 1,154 to 363.

In 1975, the Dow soared 236.17 points—the biggest point gain in its history and erasing the 234.62-point loss in 1974. The 38.3-percent advance in 1975 was the best percentage gain since 1954 when it rose 44 per cent and the third biggest on record. Its biggest percentage advance was posted in 1933 when it added 87 per cent.

Dow Index Up 236.17 Points

The year's strong performance is attributed to the improved economy brought about by a rapid building of inventories, the lowering of interest rates and by a moderation of the inflationary spiral.

Most of the market's strength and heavy volume last year occurred in the first six months, when the Dow posted a gain of 262.75 points and volume amounted to 2.86 billion shares.

Turnover yesterday increased to 16.97 million shares from 16.04 million shares Tuesday. Volume for the year rose to a record 4.89 billion shares, exceeding the previous record set in 1972 when 4.13 billion shares changed hands.

Most analysts were optimistic over the prospects for 1976. William Lefevre, senior analyst for Granger & Co., predicted that the Dow this year would surpass its record close of 1,051.70 set on Jan. 11, 1973.

Most of yesterday's gains occurred in low-priced issues on bargain hunting. Of the 15 most actively-traded issues, 10 stocks traded under $15 a share, of these nine showed gains, while one declined.

The volume leader was Ryder Systems, which added 3/8 at 9 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market ended the year in a bullish fashion on moderate trading.

The Amex index rose 1.32 to 93.48 while advances led declines by 587 to 308.

In the O-T-C market, the NASDAQ industrial index added 1.15 at 80.95.

Coffee, Cocoa, Meat the Exceptions

Prices of Most Commodities Fell Sharply

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Prices of most basic commodities fell substantially throughout most of 1975, ending the year well below the 1974 levels.

The Commodity Research Bureau's futures prices index covering 26 basic items dropped 16 per cent from its 1975 high of 222.9 set on Aug. 20 to about 190 as the year closed. The peak for the index, which uses base year 1967 as 100, was 237.8 in 1974, a year of drought disasters, fast-paced inflation, the energy crisis and the start of the recession.

Sugar dropped from a peak 66 cents a pound in 1974 to about 14 cents currently. The record price reflected heavy buying by the Middle East oil nations as well as substantial purchases by the Soviet Union, which had a disastrous beet-sugar crop in 1974. It was a typical instance of a short supply being chased by eager buyers, including some short-run speculators. In 1975, the shortage was over.

Prices of grains such as wheat and corn, as well as soybeans, have been about $1 a bushel lower than a year ago. Smaller crops in 1974 accounted for the higher prices then. In 1975, U.S. farmers, at the behest of the government, produced record wheat and corn crops and a bumper supply of soybeans, which led to the lower prices.

This occurred even though the Soviet Union, faced with a drought that cut grain output sharply, bought large supplies here and elsewhere. The Russians need more, but their buying has been postponed because of transportation bottlenecks at their ports. Even though U.S. farmers are withholding large amounts of grains and beans from the market, prices continue at low levels.

Copper, in abundant supply because of the slowdown in industrial output worldwide and the housing lag, suffered severe price declines during the year. World copper for March delivery closed around 55 cents, off 12 cents from the 1975 high and about the same as a year ago. However, current demand is lower than a year ago.

Despite the interest of speculators who like to hedge against inflation by trading silver, it continues to sell at low price levels. The decline in industrial activity is one factor because the metal goes primarily to industry and for photographic uses. A year ago silver sold at $5.72 an ounce, well above the current $4.17.

Increased supplies of cattle and hogs have been coming to market this fall, with the result that cattle prices have dropped about 4 cents a pound in recent weeks, although they are still well above year-ago levels. Hog prices have declined about 15 cents a pound in the same period but also are still above year-ago levels.

On the upside, price strength was shown by cotton, which is in short supply. A July frost in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producing nation, influenced sharply higher prices for coffee.

Cocoa prices ended 1975 around their highest level of the year, possibly due to transportation tie-ups in Nigeria, a large producing nation.

New Issue

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

January 2, 1976



EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

DM 150,000,000

8% issue 1975

Interest rate:	8% payable annually, starting December 15, 1976
Issue price:	99 %
life:	7 years
redemption:	at par on December 15, 1982
early redemption:	not permitted
listing:	Frankfurt a. M., Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
zugleich für Berliner Disconto Bank Aktiengesellschaft
zugleich für Bank für Handel und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
zugleich für Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —
Hardy & Co. G.m.b.H.
Merck, Finck & Co.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Saarländische Kreditbank Aktiengesellschaft
Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. H. Stein
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Dec. 31

(Continued from page 6.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	29½	NiaM pf .60		z100	32½	32	32½	
15	18	NiaShr 1.13e		15	12¾	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
17¾	13¾	NL Ind 1	7	259	13⅞	12¾	13 +	⅛
18½	12¼	NLT Cp .20	6	85	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
71	57⅞	NorfkWn 5	9	50	64	63½	63⅞+	¼
15¼	12½	Norlin 1.25	4	12	14¾	14½	14½+	⅛
23¾	10⅞	Norris 1.6	6	20	22¾	22	22 +	⅛
44½	24¼	NoACoal .80	8	7	33¼	33	33⅛+	⅛
10⅞	4¼	NoAMt 1.15e	8	1480	5⅞	4⅞	5½+	⅝
24¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	10	20	20	19½	19½—	¼
5⅛	2¼	NoCAir .10e	6	360	2⅝	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		57	⅛	11-16	⅛	
10⅞	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	215	10	9¾	10 +	¼
9½	5½	viNoCen Ry		z190	6	5¾	6 +	½
25¾	22⅝	NothnEl .60		66	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	½
4¼	1⅞	NbrllGas 2	7	38	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
24½	19½	NolwG pf1.90		4	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
18½	13¾	NindPS 1.36	10	19	18	17⅞	17⅞	
35¾	23⅜	NorNGs 1.76	6	49	34	33½	33⅞+	¼
80	73½	NoNG pf6.84		z100	74½	74½	74½+	1
27¼	15⅞	NoStPw 1.94	9	30	25⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	½
111	100	NSP pf 10.36		z20	107½	107½	107½+	½
45½	40	NSPw pf4.08		z450	42½	40½	42½—	⅞
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z50	41⅝	41½	41½—	½
4⅞	2⅝	Northgt .50e	52	58	3⅛	3	3⅛	
24¼	22	Northrop Cp	6	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
23⅞	11⅞	NwstAirl .45	12	591	23¼	22¾	22 +	⅜
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	16	43⅛	42¾	43⅛+	⅜
25¼	24	Nwst Enrgy		35	5	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
30⅞	13¾	NwtEnr ct 2	3	19	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
35½	18⅞	NwtInd 1.175	3	584	32⅝	32	32⅝+	⅜
16⅞	8½	Nwstlnd wt		27	15	14¾	15	+1½
105½	59	Nwind pfA5		1	95½	95½	95½+	1¾
75¾	49½	Nwtln pf4.20		6	73	72	72 —	1
12½	7⅞	NwMu 1.01e	11	82	10¼	9¾	10⅛+	½
45	27⅞	NwtStW 1.20	11	6	28⅝	28	8¼+	¼
23¾	20½	Norton 1.70	7	31	25½	24⅝	25½	+⅞
23½	10⅞	NorSim .50b	12	808	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
51½	25¾	NorlS pfl.60		2	49½	49¼	49¼+	½
18¾	10⅞	NucorCp .6	4	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
11⅞	5¼	NVF 1.7n	3	78	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7½	5⅛	Oak Ind .40	10	40	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	OccidPet 1	4	676	14¼	13⅞	14	
12½	5⅛	OccidPet wt		397	6⅛	6	6	
70¾	42	OccidPf pf 4		15	48⅝	45⅝	48⅝+	2
73	43¾	OccIP pf3.60		95	46⅞	45¾	46⅞+	1¾
20⅞	19	OccIP pf2.50		23	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
35	22⅞	OccIP pf2.16		3	26⅛	26	6	
32½	23	Ogdn pfl.87		3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
75	67	OhPw pf8.04		z220	72½	71½	71½+	1
50	42¾	OhEd pf4.44		z160	45	44	45 +	1
43⅛	37	OhEd pf3.90		z20	38	38	38	
51	42	OhEd pf4.56		z90	45¼	45	45¼+	¼
17¾	10⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	152	16¾	16⅛	16¼+	¼
21⅞	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	79	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+	½
90	77	OhEd pf8.20		z100	79½	79½	79½—	½
114⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z160	112¾	112¼	112¼+	¼
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.44	12	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25½	17½	OklaNG 1.60	8	10	23¾	23½	23¾	+½
28⅞	13¾	Olinkraft 1	8	97	26½	26¼	26¼—	¼
30¾	14¾	OlinCp 1.32	6	13	30⅛	9⅞	30⅛	+⅞
10½	7⅛	Omark .60	4	27	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
11	7¼	Oneida .76	6	7	9	9	9 —	⅛
13⅛	10	Opelika 1	7	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
73	60	OPwB pf7.60		z60	67	67	67 —	¼
10⅞	7½	OrangR 1.20	8	47	13⅞	10⅛	10¼—	½
16½	3⅝	Orange .15	11	446	11⅞	10½	11¼—	⅛
46⅞	24¼	BhlsElv 2.20	7	5	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞+	½
29¾	11	OutMar 1.20	12	10	28¼	27⅞	8¼+	⅜
18¾	8	OutletCo .75	7	8	13	12¾	13 +	¼
29⅞	9	OvernitT .80	10	10	19⅝	18¾	19¼+	½
15½	3¼	OverShip .15	4	53	11⅝	10¾	11¼+	1½
45¼	25¼	OwenCn .68	8	67	43¼	42½	42⅝—	⅜
51⅞	32	OwenIll 1.01	9	114	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝+	⅜
85	62½	Ownil pf4.75		1	83½	83½	83½	
16	7⅛	OxfrdInd .60	6	4	16	16	16 +	⅛
14⅞	11½	PacAS 1.20a		99	12¾	12½	12½—	¼
3½	19½	PacGas 1.88	8	163	20¾	20⅛	20¼+	¼
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	81	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
26¾	24½	Pac Lumber	16	26	26⅝	26¼	26½+	⅛
28	13¾	PacPetrl .80	11	18	25¾	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	53	20⅛	20	20⅛	
19½	12½	PacTT 1.20	8	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅞	7½	PacTin .80	6	8	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW .30e	3	83	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
13¾	8¾	PaW pf.30		7	12	12	12	
7	2⅝	PalmBc .20	6	30	5⅞	5⅝	5¾+	¼
9¾	3	Pamida .10e	8	353	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	¼
5¾	2	PanAm Air		535	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34¼	25⅞	PanEP 2.10	6	144	29⅛	28½	29 +	⅜
11	6⅛	Papercft .60	5	36	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	Parges .98	8	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
20½	15⅛	Parker Drill	5	50	17	16⅝	16⅞+	1
24⅛	10¾	ParHan 1.32	7	3	22	22	22 —	⅛
16⅞	10¾	ParkPen .40	7	8	11⅞	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
46⅛	31	Pasco 25c	23	218	46⅝	45½	45⅝+	¾
17⅝	6½	Payls nw .36	8	37	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .12e	9	123	14⅝	13¾	14⅛+	1⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Penn Cent		492	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	PenDix .24b	9	99	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
63¼	35½	Penney 1.16	27	99	50⅝	50	50⅛—	⅛
53	45	PaCo pf4.60		2	48¼	48¼	48¼+	¼
20	15¼	PaPwLt 1.80	7	105	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	½
120	105	PaPLt pf 10		z40	118	118	118 +	1¼
105½	103¼	PaPLt pf 11		z 50	102½	102⅛	102½	+½
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z110	87	87	87 +	1½
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z180	81	80½	80½+	¼
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z150	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z410	44½	44¼	44¼—	¼
28⅞	10⅞	Pennwlt 1.40	9	166	27¾	27⅛	27½+	⅜
45	31	Penwl pf2.50		7	41⅞	41½	41½+	½
22¼	16⅞	Penwl pf1.60		6	21¼	21¼	21¼	
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	220	19½	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
27⅛	22	Pennz pfl.33		4	24½	24¼	24¼	
7¼	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	100	38	5⅛	4⅞	5	
37¼	30¾	PeopleGas 3	7	29	35	34⅞	34⅞	
74⅛	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	72	70⅝	69¾	70	
30	16	PerkElm .30	19	62	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
67⅛	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	55	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
15⅞	10	PetInc pf.80		2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	½
14⅝	6¼	PeterPl .80a	10	6	12½	12	12	
26½	8⅝	Petrolan .56	7	23	20	20	20	
47¾	19¾	Petrol pfl.37		4	42	42	42	
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		5	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
35⅞	23¾	Pfizer .76a	18	97	27⅞	27	27⅝	+⅝
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	14	22	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	231	15	14⅞	15 +	¼
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z100	76½	76½	76½+	½
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z100	69	69	69 —	1
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z200	68¼	68¼	68¼—	¾
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z270	67	66½	66½+	¾
68½	50	PhilaEl pf 7		z20	63½	63½	63½+	1¾
46⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		z20	41¼	41¼	41¼—	1½
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z190	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅝
13½	10¼	PhilaSuL .70	7	63	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
59¼	40⅝	PhilMorr 1	16	65	53	52⅝	53 +	⅜
6	2	Phillips Ind		98	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅝
60⅝	37	PhilliPet 1.60	18	105	54½	53⅝	54¼+	⅝
8½	3⅞	PhilVnH .40	30	28	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
19½	7⅝	Pickwk .16e	7	40	14¼	14⅛	14½	
15½	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt		66	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
43¾	30½	Pillsbury 1	10	69	38⅝	38	38⅝+	¾
31⅞	18⅞	Pion Co 1.20	9	46	29¾	29⅛	29¾+	½
20⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .60	7	165	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
37⅛	28	Pittstn 1.60a	6	546	32¼	31	31⅝+	⅝
24¼	18¾	Pizza Hut	12	159	21⅛	20½	20¾+	⅜
5⅛	1¾	Plan Resrch	6	97	3⅛	3⅛	3 +	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Playboy .12		57	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
18¾	6¼	Plessy 1.38e	6	20	10¾	10½	10½—	¼
¼	5-3	Plessey rt		113	7-32	7-32	7-32—1-32	
7⅛	3¾	PNB MR .40	20	75	6¼	5¾	6⅛+	⅜
43½	15	Polaroid .32	32	481	31¾	31	31 —	⅜
10¾	3⅝	Ponderosa	41	398	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
18½	8⅞	Popel a .60b	15	4	17½	17½	17½	
20¼	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	8	35	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
51⅞	32⅞	Potltch 1.5L	13	13	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	10	185	12	11¾	12 +	¼
49¾	41	PotEl pf4.50		z110	44	43	43 —	1
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z200	39	39	39 +	½
34⅛	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		1	32½	32½	32½+	¼
39½	24⅛	PPG In 1.80	10	87	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝—	⅛
12⅛	6	Premier .36	8	36	11¼	11½	11¼	
16	10	Premr pf.90		12	15½	14¾	15½+	1
100¾	78½	ProctGam 2	2	270	90	89	89 —	¾
8¼	5⅞	ProdRsh .30	15	4	8½	8¼	8½	
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	11	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
6⅞	3¼	PSA Inc		105	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅝
18⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.30	7	128	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
19	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	238	18¼	18	18⅛+	⅛
111¼	104	PSE pf12.25		z89	110½	110	110½+	1½
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z90	94	93⅝	94	
83¼	66½	PSEG pf8.08		z50	77	77	77 —	1
75¼	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z100	75½	75¼	75½	
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z10	74¾	74¾	74¾—	⅝
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z290	70	68½	68½—	2½
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z100	51½	50⅞	51½+	1½
43	34	PSEG pf4.18		z40	39	39	39 —	1¼
15¾	1¼	PSEG pf1.40		7	14¾	14¾	14¾	
41	29⅞	P SvInd 2.72	10	64	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	
44	36	PSInd pf3.50		z800	38½	38½	38½—	½
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z800	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19¾	11⅞	PSvNH 1.80	7	26	19	18½	18⅞+	¼
25⅞	24½	PSvNHa pf		z1100	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
20¼	11⅞	PSvNM 1.28	8	36	18⅝	18	18⅝+	¼
6½	3	Pubickr Ind	16	46	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Pueblol .22e		63	2⅝	2½	2½	
4⅞	⅝	PR Ce .03p		13	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	80	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
34	23	Pulimn 1.20	8	69	28	27¾	27⅞+	⅜
18¼	7⅛	PurexCp .96	9	222	15	14⅞	15 +	½
21½	16⅛	Purex pf1.35		3	19⅛	19	19⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Purfin Fash		167	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	¼
35½	17⅝	Purolir 1.04	11	37	33	32½	32¾+	⅛
37⅛	18⅝	QuakOat .84	19	176	26¼	25¾	26⅛+	⅝
105½	99	QuaO pf9.56		z80	103½	103½	103½—	¾
67	39⅞	QukOat pf 3		6	65⅛	65	65⅛+	1⅛
26¼	15	QuakSIO .70	10	76	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	Questor .81r		27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
48⅛	36	RalstonP .90	17	107	47⅝	47	47⅝	+⅝
5⅞	2⅛	Ramad .09p	15	471	4	3¾	3⅞	
10	6⅝	Rancoin .40		200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅝
8¼	4⅝	RapAm .27p		103	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
23	18	Rap Irpf2.25		1	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅜
31¼	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	13	27	26¾	27 +	½
22⅛	7¼	Raymint .48	6	31	15⅝	14⅞	15½+	½
59¾	25¼	Raytheon 1	10	509	46	45⅝	46 +	⅜
21⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	16	538	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
55⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		7	52	51⅞	51⅞+	½
3⅝	1¾	viReadg Co		18	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅜
3½	1⅛	viReadg 1pf		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	½
3½	1	viReadg 2pf		26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜+	½
27	14⅝	ReadBat .40	4	125	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Redman Ind		217	2⅛	2¼	2½+	¼
14⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	11	12	10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
24½	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	10	7	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	½
15⅞	10	ReichCh .66	5	63	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
6½	4½	Rellab Sl .64	73	12	7¼	7	7 +	⅛
18⅝	10¼	RelianEl 1	7	24	18½	18	18 —	⅜
8½	4¼	ReliGp .20p		452	6¼	5¼	6¼+	1
16¾	7⅝	ReG pfC.65p		329	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	1
18⅝	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		18	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
14⅝	5¼	Republic Cp	6	57	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	49	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅜
3⅛	7-16	RepMtg Inv		73	1⅛	⅞	1⅛+	⅛
35⅞	22⅝	RepStl 1.60	4	117	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
10⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	6	155	7¼	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
22½	13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	16	21⅝	21	21	
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	31	27	34¼	33¾	33⅞—	⅜
14¾	6	RevCop .25p		125	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.40	18	52	75½	74¼	75½+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	7	63	4	3¾	4 +	¼
24¼	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	5	45	20⅞	20½	20½—	¼
60⅞	40½	Reynin 3.03	9	240	61⅝	60⅞	61⅛+	⅜
68½	52⅝	Reyln pf2.25		11	69¾	68	69⅝+	1⅛
24¼	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	7	91	22½	21¾	22¼—	⅛
10⅞	7	RevSec .40a	5	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
12¼	8	Ruchardsn 1	12	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	¼
24¼	10⅞	RichMer .64	13	118	25	24⅛	24⅞+	⅜
14⅞	8⅝	Richmnd .80	14	142	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
21¾	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	6	21	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	7	18	15⅝	14⅞	15¼+	⅛
10⅞	7½	JioGr pf.80		15	9⅝	9½	9½	
16⅝	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	17	174	15⅝	1 5	15⅛	¼
24⅞	14½	RivlanF .96	10	19	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
16	9	Robshaw .70	26	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
23⅞	13¼	Robrtsn 1.50	4	34	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅜
15⅝	9	Robins .28a	11	332	11¼	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
17¾	10¾	RochGsl.38b	6	48	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	RochTel .76	10	121	12¼	11¾	12 —	¼
11½	4⅞	Rockowr .64	15	84	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
25½	16⅞	Rockwlint 2	8	154	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	¼
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		3	57½	57½	57½+	⅜
22½	17	RkInt pf1.35		70	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	26	159	58⅝	58	58 —	¼
11	4¼	Rohrln .52p		165	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
24	11¼	Rollins .30	15	34	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
8⅛	4	Ronson .14b	44	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
17	9⅛	Roper 1.20	12	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅜
25⅛	17⅝	RorerA .94	10	165	19½	18⅞	19 +	⅜
48¼	23¾	Rosario .40a	13	118	27⅞	27½	27⅞—	⅛
37⅞	19¾	Rowan .14b	4	31	22⅝	22¼	22½—	⅛
19¼	8⅛	RoyCCol .72	13	57	17	16⅝	17 +	⅝
42¼	24½	RoylD 3.26e	4	244	42¾	41¾	42⅛+	⅜
7½	3⅛	RoyIInd .43t	7	103	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅛
5⅞	3¼	RTE Cp .16		23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27¾	14	Rubbrm .40	25	2	25¼	25¼	25¼+	¼
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	4	260	16½	16	16⅛	
12	5⅛	RussTog .76	25	40	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
9	3⅛	Ryder Sys		2798	9½	8⅞	9¼+	⅜
41⅛	25	SabineR .60	1	23	36¼	35½	35½—	⅝
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	11	70	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
52⅛	34⅛	SafewyStr 2	10	422	45⅛	44⅝	45¼+	⅜
8¼	3	Saga Corp	8	38	6¼	6	6⅛	
39¼	28½	StJoMin 1.20	8	75	34½	33⅝	34½+	1
12⅝	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	9	71	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	9	34	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅜
11⅞	8½	StPaulS .96e		69	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
33⅛	19½	StRegP 1.52	9	319	34½	33⅝	34⅛+	⅝
7¼	3½	Salant .24b	11	65	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
13¼	10	SanDGs 1.20	18	220	11⅛	10¾	11 +	⅛
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	14	71	6⅞	6¼	6¼—	⅛
14¼	5⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	15	7	6⅞	7	
31⅛	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	6	90	30½	30	30⅛—	⅛
8⅝	7	SFeInd pf.50		13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
35⅞	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	7	82	21½	20¾	21⅛+	⅝
14	5⅛	SargWel .48	7	26	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5½	3	Saul RlEst		187	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	¼
8¼	6⅛	SavanE .45e	4	82	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
13⅛	9	SavnEA 1.34		3	12⅝	12½	12⅛—	⅛
11⅞	10⅞	SavEl pf1.28		28	11⅞	11	11⅛	
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		78	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
7⅝	3	SavOnDr .20	13	43	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅜
7¾	1⅜	SavinB Mch	33	44	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	6	164	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SCA Svc		118	2⅝	2	2⅛+	⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		71	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
67¼	44⅛	ScheryPl .88	22	149	52⅞	52¼	52⅞+	⅜
30⅛	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	20	126	19⅝	18¾	19⅛+	⅛
90½	67	Schlumb .80	21	75	76⅝	76	76 +	⅛
14⅞	9	SCM Cp .70	4	241	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅞	4⅞	SCOAInd .60	6	37	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
9⅝	5½	ScotLad .36	4	109	6	5¾	6 +	¼
22	9¼	ScotFet 1.08	10	119	18¾	18¼	18¼—	⅝
17¼	8¼	ScottFor .74	6	7	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
19⅛	10½	ScottPap .68	8	169	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	17	43	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
15	8⅛	ScovilMfg 1	33	23	11⅞	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
36⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		7	30	29½	30 +	⅝
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	9	405	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24½	14⅝	Sea Cont .30	4	36	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅝
31½	17⅝	SeabCL 1.40	6	409	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	1
6⅞	2½	SeabWA .14t	6	199	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	13	40	26¼	26⅛	26⅛—	½
6⅞	3	Seagrave	9	33	5	5	5	
17	7	SealdPw .80	8	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
25⅛	13½	SearleG .52	10	711	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
74⅞	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	25	270	64⅞	64⅛	64½+	⅛
4	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		144	2⅝	2¼	2½+	⅛
38⅞	19⅞	SedcoInc .16	6	83	22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
7⅞	3¼	SvcCpInt .12	4	33	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
10½	5½	Servomt .66	8	86	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Shakspre .28	8	18	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
14	5½	Shapell .10	9	41	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
57⅛	36¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	22	49	48⅝	49 +	⅜
11⅞	4⅝	ShellrGl .56	6	51	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
42	24	ShellGl pf 3		1	40	40	40 +	⅛
16⅛	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		3	16	15⅞	16 +	½
19¾	18⅝	ShllGl pf1.35		4	18⅞	18	18 +	⅛
48⅛	33	SherwW 2.20	13	149	33⅛	32⅝	33 —	⅛
76	55	Shr W pf4.40		z80	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
10⅝	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	28	10	9⅞	10	
19⅛	8⅞	Signal .90b	6	135	15⅛	11	15⅛+	⅛
41¼	32	Signal pf2.20		2	34	34	34 +	⅛
17⅝	14	Signal pf31		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	13	1	32	32	32 —	½
6⅛	2½	SimPrec .12	7	84	5⅛	4⅞	5	
24	12	Simm .88a	13	85	20½	19½	20	
19⅛	8¼	SlmPat .40b	19	323	16	15⅝	15⅞	
10⅛	9⅛	Singer .30p		456	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
39	24⅛	Singr pf3.50		81	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜+	⅝
34	10⅛	SkaggCo .60	13	56	30	29⅝	30 +	⅜
70	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	6	67	66	67 +	1¼
10⅝	6⅝	Skil Corp	21	41	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
26	12⅛	Skyline .24	57	136	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	63	9⅛	8¾	9 +	⅛
36⅛	15⅝	SmithInt .36	8	242	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	1⅛
59	43¼	Smithkline 2	14	28	59	58¾	59 +	½
15⅞	7⅛	SmithTr .50	9	21	13¼	13¼	13¼	
22⅝	10½	Smucker .80	9	2	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
12¼	7¼	SolaBas .70	6	45	11¼	11	11⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	70	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	37	158	9⅝	9	9⅛	
36	28	SooLin 2.35e	8	14	31	30⅞	31 +	⅝
9	4⅛	SOS Con .34	5	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝	
17⅞	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	89	16½	16¼	16⅛	
13⅞	7⅝	Soudwn .15e	6	48	11	10⅞	10½—	½
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		14	22¼	22½	22½—	½
16	9⅝	SoestBkg .80	9	65	11⅛	10¾	11 +	⅛
8½	5⅛	SoeasPS .89t	7	17	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
21½	16¼	SoCalE 1.68	6	161	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅜
15⅛	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	7	866	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	¼
32¼	23⅞	SolnGE 2.28	8	2	31½	31½	31½	
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	46	48¼	47¼	48¼+	1
34⅛	28⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	28	33¼	32⅞	33 —	⅛
31⅞	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	12	71	30¾	30	30¼+	¼
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	51	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛—	¼
6¼	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		11	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
34½	19⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	6	97	27⅝	27⅛	27½—	⅝
29⅛	15⅛	Southld .40b	12	98	22¾	22⅛	22⅛—	⅝
8⅛	4⅝	SwstFor .20	7	134	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19	12¼	SwFt pfl.50		17	16¼	15⅝	16¼+	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	SwstPSV .98	9	38	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	3	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
13¾	6⅝	SperryHut 1	10	28	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
34	27½	Sorry H pf 2		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
48⅞	25⅝	SperryR .75	10	166	39⅝	39	39 —	⅝
12⅞	5⅝	Sprague El		102	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	21	9	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
23⅛	14¼	SquarD 1.10	15	192	21½	21	21	
41½	24⅛	Squibb .90	16	89	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	1
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	6	51	52⅝	52	52 +	¼
23⅞	16⅛	StPoor 1.92a		30	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
39⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	16	79	39⅝	35¼	39⅝+	⅛
50⅛	28⅛	StBPaint .32	24	18	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅛
33	22¾	StdOilCal 2	6	199	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd	8	161	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	
85⅝	44⅛	StdOilOh 1.36	31	127	69⅛	68½	68⅞—	1¼
11⅞	5⅛	StdPress .40	5	98	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	StdPrud .66	15	86	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	¼
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
22¼	12¾	StarWk 1.04	11	25	22¼	21¾	21⅞—	⅝
8⅞	5	Stanray .60		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19¼	14⅞	Starrett 1	6	3	17¼	17	17	
4⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		55	1¾	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		53	10⅛	10½	10½	
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	40	86¼	85	85 —	1⅛
7	4⅝	Sterchl .48	8	4	6⅛	6	6	
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	229	19	18½	18⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	5	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .48	9	47	12½	11⅞	12⅜+	⅜
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	11	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
28⅞	17	StewWa 1.56	7	11	24⅛	23½	23½—	⅜
32⅛	18⅞	StokVC 1.20	6	69	18¾	18¼	18¼	
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	27	48	47⅛	48 +	1
15⅞	8⅝	StoneCon .60	5	18	16¼	16	16⅛+	½
20⅛	11⅛	StopShp 1.10	5	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
17⅞	9¼	Storge Tech	7	128	10½	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
21⅝	12¼	StorerBdc 1	9	32	16⅝	15¾	16⅛+	½
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	8	13	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅝
65½	44	StuWr pfBS		1	68¼	68¼	68¼+	⅛
31¼	16	SF pfA1.40		8	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	½
4¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	7	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	7⅝	SubProGs 1	5	28	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	9⅛	Sun Chm .40		19	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
37⅞	25½	SunOil 1r	6	72	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
40⅛	29¾	Sun O pf2.25		62	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛+	⅝
22½	11⅜	Sunbeam 1	10	12	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅝
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	174	17⅞	17	17⅝+	⅜
40	27⅛	Sunds pf3.50		3	36	35⅞	35⅞	
16½	9	SunshMg .36	14	91	10⅞	10	10¼	
27⅞	16	SupVal 1.10	8	157	26	25½	25⅞+	⅝
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	18	15	163½	162½	163½	
6⅛	3	SurnkG .20	29	42	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
19¾	9⅛	Superscpe	6	56	19½	18⅞	19⅛—	¼
6⅞	2⅛	SutroM .25p	39	30	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4	Swank .60a	8	29	11	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
23¼	12⅛	Sybron .84	8	41	16½	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		5	33	32⅝	33 +	⅛
9½	3	Systron Don	7	68	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	10	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞—	¼
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		21	9⅛	9	9⅛	
18	6½	TampEl 1.04	9	194	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	6
52¾	31⅛	Tandy Corp	12	63	52¼	51⅝	52	
26⅞	22½	TandyCp wi		6	26¼	26	26¼	
16	12	Tandycrft	8	162	13⅝	13¼	13½	
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		39	6⅛	5¾	6 +	⅛
20⅛	18⅞	Technicare	15	43	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	8	101	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅝
14¼	5	Technicon	11	80	10	9¾	9¾—	¼
45⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	98	45	44¼	44⅞+	⅜
6	2⅝	Telecor .30	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .30t	7	186	22⅛	21¼	22⅛+	¾
9½	1⅝	Teleprmpt		1582	6⅛	5½	6⅛+	½
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	7	376	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
27⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.76	7	230	27	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
100½	74	Tenhc pf5.50		1	99¾	99¾	99¾+	¾
20⅝	12¼	TesoroPet 1	3	427	13¾	13½	13⅝+	¼
25¾	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		171	25¾	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
28⅞	21⅞	Texaco 2	7	1429	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
48	29¾	TexComm 1	11	15	34½	33½	34½+	1¾
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	7	71	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅜
28⅞	26	TxET pf2.87		16	28⅞	28⅛	28¼+	⅛
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	9	29	28½	28⅝+	⅛
36⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	283	28⅛	27¼	28 +	⅞
14	6¾	Texaslnd .1b	9	7	12	11½	12 +	½
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	35	62	95½	94⅝	94⅝—	¼
10¾	5¼	Texas Intl	6	353	6⅛	5½	6 +	⅜
21⅛	11⅝	TexOGs .01b	6	192	13¾	12⅝	13¼+	⅜
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	15	6	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
25¾	16¼	TexUt 1.24	10	856	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
8¾	2¾	Texfl Ind		20	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅝
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	52	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		10	19½	19½	19½	6
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	75	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
46⅛	25¼	ThomBet .76	19	37	34¼	33¼	33½—	¼
11	5	Thomin .40b	19	15	7¾	7½	7½	
8¼	4⅛	ThomJW .50	32	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7	4¼	ThriftDg .40	10	39	6½	6¼	6⅛—	¼
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	16	247	14¼	13½	14 +	¼
42⅝	25¾	TidwatM .70	6	35	28½	27¾	28½+	¾
16⅞	7¼	Tigerint .40	16	910	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	¼
63	34¾	TimeInc 2	14	74	63	62¾	62¾	
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	13	197	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅛
42⅞	24¾	Timkn 2.20a	7	26	37	36¾	37	
13⅞	8¾	Tish Rlty		65	10⅞	9¾	10½+	⅞
8	4¼	TobinP .15e		12	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		26	7⅝	7⅛	7½+	⅜
24	16¾	TolEdis 2.12	7	47	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅜
12⅞	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	8	37	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅜
6⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	16	14	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	¼
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	8	50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
39½	24¾	TranUn 1.60	16	22	29¾	28⅝	29½+	1
12½	5¾	Trans W Air		306	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
16¼	10⅝	TWA pf 2		8	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
10¼	6	Transam .62	10	445	8½	8⅛	8⅜+	¼
76	54	Trans pf4.50		3	64	63	63 —	1½
22⅝	17½	TranInc 1.92		8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅜
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	9	124	9⅛	8¾	8¾+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Transcn .45	10	12	8⅛	7¾	8⅛+	½
7⅝	4⅛	TranOhF .20	4	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	47	17⅛	16½	16⅞+	⅝
28½	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	14	133	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		3	32¾	32	32 +	¼
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		127	6⅞	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
22⅝	16	TriCon 1.19e		100	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
34¼	27⅝	TriCn pf2.50		2	29	28⅞	29 +	¼
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	4	29	11	10⅞	10⅞	6
13	5⅝	TriaPtc .30p		17	6½	6½	6½	
34	9½	Trinityind 1	8	812	26⅝	25¼	26⅛+	1½
26	13¾	Tropican .20	18	134	25¼	24	25¼+	1⅛
28⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.80	9	208	27	26½	27 +	⅜
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		3	57¾	57¾	57¾	
66⅝	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		2	63½	63½	63½+	½
12⅞	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	105	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
15½	5⅝	TwenCen .40	4	312	10½	10	10½+	½
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	8	78	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
28½	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	23	178	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅛
27½	13⅝	UAL pf.40		3	28	28	28 +	½
24½	17	UARCO 1.30	5	6	20¾	20⅝	20¾+	½
14⅝	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	22	13¾	13½	13½+	¼
28	25	UGI pf2.75		z1400	27	26½	26½—	1¼
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	28	10½	10⅜	10½+	¼
3	⅞	UMET Tr		38	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
10½	7⅛	Unarco .50	5	12	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.92e	11	3	45	44½	45	
10⅝	6¼	UnBancp .94	8	51	8⅝	8⅝	8½+	⅛
78	37¼	UnCamp 2	13	35	71⅝	71	71½+	½
66⅛	48⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	199	61⅝	60⅞	61⅝+	½
10⅝	5⅝	UnCom 1p	5	121	6	5⅞	6	
6⅛	2⅝	Union Corp	9	91	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	238	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
81	67⅝	UnEl pf 8		1	74	74	74 —	½
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		3	69	69	69 —	¼
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z50	43	43	43	
6⅛	2⅝	Un Fidelity	10	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
59⅝	32⅝	UnOCal 1.98	6	129	41⅝	40⅝	41½+	⅜
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		18	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
82¼	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	14	29	77⅝	77¼	77¼+	½
3⅛	1	Uniona Inc		39	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	7	255	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
81¼	66⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z410	71⅞	71	71	
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		116	5⅜	4⅞	5¼+	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		22	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6	UnitCp .72e		49	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
74¼	6¼	UnGasP .72	7	47	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅜
12⅝	5⅝	Un Guarnty	13	84	7⅞	7	7⅜+	⅛
22⅝	17¼	U Illum 2.32	5	48	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	UnitInd .40	8	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
8⅛	1⅝	Unitinn .3	6	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅝	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	x22	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10⅝	UnitMM .80		87	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
28	8	Un Nuclr	31	164	17¼	16⅝	17 +	⅛
2½	1¼	UniPk Min		45	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	66	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	13	68	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅛
19⅝	12¼	USFoS 1.45e		9	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	17	471	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	22¾	22½	22½—	[illegible]
7⅝	2⅝	US Home	17	110	5½	5¼	5¼+	[illegible]
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		493	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	[illegible]
14	6¼	USLeas .28	5	151	7⅝	7	7⅛+	[illegible]
4⅞	1½	US RltyInv		35	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	[illegible]
18⅞	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	500	19¼	18⅞	19 +	[illegible]
71⅞	38¼	US Stl 2.80	6	408	66⅛	65	65 —	[illegible]
22	13¾	USTobac .90	11	15	19⅝	19½	19½+	[illegible]
62½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	6	111	46⅛	45¾	45⅞—	[illegible]
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		2	114¼	113½	114¼+	[illegible]
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	81	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
2	7-16	UniTel wi		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	18½	16½	18½+	[illegible]
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	9	74	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
31¼	16⅝	Univar 1.68	5	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	[illegible]
20⅝	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.12	6	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	[illegible]
18	9½	UOP .67p	10	246	10⅝	10	10⅛—	[illegible]
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	296	42⅝	42	42⅝+	[illegible]
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	105	11⅝	11⅜	11½+	[illegible]
10⅝	6½	UslifeF .96a	10	15	10	9¾	9⅞	
27¼	12	USM stp1.20	7	30	24¼	23⅝	24⅛+	[illegible]
27¾	19⅝	USM pf2.10		5	28⅛	27⅝	28 +	[illegible]
22½	14½	USM pf1.50		z980	23	23	23 +	[illegible]
74⅞	39½	Utahlnt 1a	11	153	47⅝	46⅝	47 +	[illegible]
28⅝	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	8	89	27⅝	27¼	27½+	[illegible]
29⅞	26⅛	UtPL pf2.80		21	29⅝	29	29⅝+	[illegible]
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	408	20	19⅛	19⅞+	[illegible]
59	50¼	UV In pf5.50		2	56½	56½	56½—	[illegible]
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		2	22	22	22	
23½	13	Vallylnd .80	3	70	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	[illegible]
19½	6½	Varian .20	10	207	12¼	11⅞	12	
27⅝	10¾	Veeder .60	95	19	15⅝	14½	15⅝+	[illegible]
5¾	3	Vendo Co		55	3½	3¼	3⅜+	[illegible]
6¾	2	Venice .20		10	4¼	4	4⅛+	[illegible]
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.52e		x80	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	[illegible]
30½	21½	Vetco Offsh	9	88	28⅝	27¼	28¼	
32¼	13⅝	VF Cp 1.10	9	79	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	[illegible]
10	2¾	Viacom Intl	18	96	8½	8	8⅛+	[illegible]
7⅝	3⅝	VictCom .10		56	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	9¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	368	13¾	[illegible]	13¼+	[illegible]
88	78	VaEP pf8.84		z140	82	82	82	
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z400	73	72	73 +	[illegible]
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z480	71⅝	81½	71½	
77	69½	VaEP pf7.45		z30	74	74	74 +	[illegible]
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z200	67½	67	67½	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z90	48½	48	48 —	[illegible]
28⅝	5½	VaEP pf2.60		5	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	[illegible]
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	5	92	10¾	10¾	10¾—	[illegible]
35¾	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	3	30¾	30½	30½—	[illegible]
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z50	43½	43¼	43½+	[illegible]
25½	13¼	Wachova .76	8	25	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		3	39½	38	38	[illegible]
4⅞	2	WachRI .34p		120	2¾	2½	2¾+	[illegible]
16⅞	10	Walgreen 1	8	54	12¼	12	12⅛+	[illegible]
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	9	10	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	[illegible]
22½	14⅞	WallBus .60	9	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	[illegible]
12¾	6	WallMu .80a	4	43	11½	11	11½+	[illegible]
22¾	16	WalM pf1.70		1	22	22	22 +	[illegible]
75¾	10⅛	WalMart .08	21	8	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	[illegible]
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	13	80	10	9¾	9¾	
10⅞	4⅞	Ward Foods	14	20	8¾	7⅞	8½+	[illegible]
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		91	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	[illegible]
8½	4¾	WrnerCo	6	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜+	[illegible]
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	6	22	17⅞	17⅝	17¾+	[illegible]
76	40	WrnC pf 5		1	62½	62½	62½+	[illegible]
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	181	35½	36⅛	36⅝+	[illegible]
22¾	15⅝	Warn S 1.20	6	61	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	[illegible]
20¾	12	WashGs 1.88	7	30	18¼	17⅞	18 —	[illegible]
13⅝	9½	WashNat .60	6	7	10½	10¼	10½+	[illegible]
25¾	23⅝	WashN pf2.50		1	25¾	25¾	25¾—	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅝	WashStl 1	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	[illegible]
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	8	47	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	[illegible]
38¾	11¾	WatkinJ 0	18	86	26¼	25¾	26¼+	[illegible]
5	3	WayGos .40	109	31	4¼	4¼	4¼+	[illegible]
7⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit		41	4⅛	4	4⅛+	[illegible]
16¼	10¾	Wea pf2.50k		2	13¾	13⅝	10⅝—	[illegible]
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	37	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	[illegible]
6¼	2⅝	Webb Del E	10	48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	[illegible]
9½	6	WelMci .60	17	34	6¾	6½	6¾+	[illegible]
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	64	15½	14¾	15½+	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅛	WellFM .10p		58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	[illegible]
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	6	8	10	9¾	9¾—	[illegible]
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z160	48	48	48	
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	9	11	36½	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
9⅛	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	19	70	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	64	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	
19	7⅛	WnNoA .10r	4	168	14	13⅝	14 +	[illegible]
6¾	5¼	Wn Pac 1i	8	86	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	[illegible]
14⅞	8¼	WnPubih .80	6	31	12⅞	12½	12¾+	[illegible]
17⅝	9⅛	WUnion .40	7	174	16	15¾	16 +	[illegible]
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	53	53	53	
46	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	44½	43½	43½+	1
50	32½	WnUn pf4.60		8	45½	45½	45½—	1
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	33	699	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32½	19¾	Wstvco 1.50	9	3	32⅛	32	32⅛—	[illegible]
19½	12	Weybrg 1.4	7	6	17	16½	17 +	[illegible]
43¾	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	107	37¼	36⅞	37⅛+	[illegible]
23⅝	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	11	35	18⅞	10½	18¾	
37⅞	14⅞	WhelP 1.65p	3	50	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	[illegible]
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z100	53¾	53¾	53¾	
28½	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	20	46	26½	26	26 +	[illegible]
24½	8¾	WhitCn .80a	5	182	18¾	18½	18¾+	[illegible]
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	35½	35½	35½	
12½	5	WhiteM .10p		258	7½	7	7⅛+	[illegible]
4⅝	1⅞	Whittaker	13	907	3¼	2⅞	3⅛+	[illegible]
15	7¾	Wickes .75r		186	9¾	9⅛	9⅝+	[illegible]
4¼	2⅝	WiebdlSt .b	8	9	4	3⅝	3⅝—	[illegible]
37⅞	20½	WilmsCo .60	4	338	25¾	24½	25⅛+	[illegible]
34	24⅝	WilmsCo wt		95	30⅛	28⅞	30 +	[illegible]
7	4⅞	WishrO .10e	8	45	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
41	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	14	37	38⅞	38⅛	38½—	[illegible]
58¾	37	WinnDix 8		3	50	50	50 +	[illegible]
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		140	5½	5⅛	5¼+	[illegible]
29¼	22⅝	WiscEl 1.92	10	13	29⅛	29	29	
102	89⅝	WisE pf8.90		z110	98¼	98¼	98¼+	[illegible]
19⅝	15⅞	WisGas 1.70	7	133	17⅝	16⅞	17	
17⅝	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	8	12	17⅞	17	17⅞+	[illegible]
21⅝	17⅝	Witco 1.20	10	7	21	20¾	21 +	[illegible]
5¼	3	WolvrW .05e	13	56	4	3⅞	3⅞+	[illegible]
17¼	8⅝	Wometco .60	7	55	13¼	12½	13⅛+	[illegible]
35	3	WoodsCp .48	3	81	6⅝	6	6 —	[illegible]
17⅝	12¾	Woods Pete	5	43	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	[illegible]
33½	31	Wolw pf2.20		14	33	32½	33	
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	112	4¼	3¾	4 +	[illegible]
70	41⅞	Wrigly .40a	10	5	70⅝	70	70⅝+	[illegible]
6	3⅝	Wurltzr .05e		42	5¾	5¼	5¼+	[illegible]
4⅝	1⅞	Wyly Corp		194	2⅝	2⅜	2½+	[illegible]
87¼	46⅝	XeroxCp 1	16	933	51¾	50½	50⅞+	[illegible]
12⅛	6⅝	Xtra Unc	19	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	[illegible]
12	6⅝	Yates Ind	89	60	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	[illegible]
13	8⅝	YngsDr .60a	5	24	9⅝	8⅞	9 +	[illegible]
24⅛	9¼	ZaleCorp .80	9	17	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	[illegible]
18⅛	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	108	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	[illegible]
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	10	102	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	
12⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .32	9	71	9⅛	8¾	9⅛+	[illegible]

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9¼-82	102½	103½
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
Ashland 8-87	91	92
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103	104
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¼	93¼
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8⅝-86	95¼	96¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103	104
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98½	99½
Carrier 8-87	90¼	91¼
CNE 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
CN Rhone 10-80/8.	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93	94
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86	87
Copen Tel 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Corning 8½-86	100½	101½
Cut Ham 8-87	92½	93½
Dana 8-87	91½	92½
Denmark 9-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8¾-80	101	102
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	101	102
Erap 9¾-85	101	102
Ericsson 9¼-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 7½-78	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	99½	100½
First Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	90	91
Gen Mills 8-86	97	98
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103	104
G.H.H. 7¾-88	84½	85½
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GTE 8¼-86	96	97
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	100	101
Intl Util 8¼-82	95¾	96¾
Kimberley 8½-86	100	101
Michelin 7½-88	83	84
Miles 9¼-80	102	103
Montreal 9¼-81	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	93	94
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102	103
NrgKomBk 7½-8	87	88
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Norway 9-80	102	103
Ontario 8¼-86	96	97
Oslo 8¼-86	96½	97½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pac.Light 8-88	91½	92½
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pemex 10¼-82	101	102
Pennwalt 8-87	92¼	93¼
Philmorris 8½-86	101½	102½
Quebechyd 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Quebechyd 8¼-86	95¼	96¼
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Queenstd 8½-86	91¼	92¼
Ralston 7¼-87	92½	93½
Richardson 8¾-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	90¼	91¼
Scanraff 8¾-88	98	99
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	98	99
Shell 7½-87	93	94
Skandin. 10¼-82	104½	105½
SNCF 9¾-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	100¼	101¼
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	90¼	91¼
Tenneco 7½-79	97¾	98¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	89	90
Textron 7⅛-87	88¾	89¾
Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81	101½	102½
Transocean 8-86	98¾	99¾
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Volvo 9½-85	101	102
Volvo 8-87	90½	91½
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	84½	86½
Chevron 5-88	95	97
Chrysler 4¾-88	48	50
Chrysler 5-88	50	52
Cont Tel 5½-88	77	79
Cumm In 6¼-88	76	78
Dart Ind 4¾-88	83	85
EastKodak 4½-88	117½	119½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	87½	89½
Ford 5-88	76	78
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Food 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-88	76	78
Gould 5-87	86½	88½
Gulf West. 5-88	87½	89½
Honeywell 6-86	79	81
I.S.E. 6¼-89	78	80
ITT 4¾-87	66½	68½
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	104
Matsushita 6¾-90	101½	103
Mitsui 7¼-90	102	104
McDerm 4¾-87	115½	117½
Morgan JP 4¼-8	102	104
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	90½	92½
Penney JC 4½-87	80½	82½
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	72½	74½
Revlon 4¾-83	110	112
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	93½	95½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	87	89
Texaco 4¾-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	106	108
WarnLam 4½-87	95	97
WarnLam 4¾-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	72½	74½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84½	86½
Ashland 5-88	79½	81½
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Wednesday	99.39	89.24	98.40
Previous	99.75	89.19	98.40

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Dec. 31, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	42⅝	43⅛
1st Bk Sy	40	41¾
1stEmp S	8⅞	9½
1st Wn F	7⅛	7½
Hartf NC	14½	15⅛
Midl Bks	17¼	18¼
Shaw Cp	18⅝	19¼
U Va Bks	13	13½
Va N Bnk	14⅝	15⅛
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16	16½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	3⅝	3⅞
AVM Cp	1¼	1¾
Acushnt	18⅝	18⅞
Addisn W	7¼	7¾
Adv Ros	1¾	2
Alberts	5½	6¼
Allco Inc	7	7½
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	⅝	1
Am Exp	36¼	37¼
Am Finl	7⅝	7¾
Am Furn	2⅝	2⅞
Am Greet	8½	9½
Am Telev	14⅝	15¼
Am Weld	6⅞	9½
Amtr Dv	⅝	⅞
Anadite	6⅛	6¾
Anheus B	33⅝	33⅞
Ard May	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWIG	17½	18¼
Arvida	4⅛	4⅞
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	12⅛	13
Baird At	3	3½
Balt PnlC	13½	14¼
Bang Hy	11⅝	12⅛
Bkam Rlt	6	6½
Bassett F	18⅛	19
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	4⅝	4⅞
Betz Lab	35	35¾
Bibb Co	7	7½
Bird Son	74	77
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Bick Hills	35¼	36⅛
Bonzo Int	2⅝	2⅞
Booz AH	7	7¾
Braden	4¼	4⅝
Brinks	7¾	8¼
Brks Sca	12	12¾
Brwning	3	3½
Buckb M	4⅝	4⅞
Buckeye	8½	9
Burn Sim	5	5½
CalWSV	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1¾	2⅛
Conrad H	½	⅞
Cap Swst	4¼	4⅝
Capln Air	2⅝	2⅞
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Co	2⅝	3⅛
CenVt PS	11½	12¼
Chm Lea	7¼	8¼
Chesa Ut	9	10
Chi Bridg	60	61½
Chltn Cp	3½	4
ChrisSe	12⅝	12⅞
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	27⅞	28⅛
CitznUt B	28	28½
Clark Mf	25½	26½
Clow Cp	5¼	5¾
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Cir	13¼	14
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	24	24¼
Con Pap	47½	48½
Craw Co	10	10¾
Cross Co	12½	13¼
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2½
Danly M	4⅝	5¼
Data Dgn	1⅝	2
Data 100	6½	7
Devt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2¼
DeKlb Ag	37¼	38¼
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	25½	26½
Det CanT	10⅝	11¼
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	12¾	13
Dbor Cru	14½	15
Docutel	6¼	6⅞
Dollar G	8¼	8¾
Dorch G	7⅝	8⅛
Dow Jone	26	26¾
Doyle DB	8⅝	9¼
Dunkin D	4⅝	5
Duriron	18¼	19¼
Eberln In	2½	3
Econ Lab	25⅝	25⅞
ElPas El	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	3⅝	4¼
Elder Be	4¼	5¼
Elec Nucl	6¼	6¾
Elc Mod	1½	2
Energy C	2⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	1¼	2
Equty Oil	15½	15⅞
Ethan I	16¼	17
Fab Tek	⅝	1
Fingrht	3	3⅛
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Fickngr	12	12½
Fla WatU	8⅝	⅝
Forest O	12½	12⅞
Frmingl	⅝	⅞
Fotomat	12¾	13⅛
Frkln Cp	2⅞	3⅛
Frnkln El	6⅞	6⅝
Frnd Ice	24	24½
Gen RlEs	2¾	3¼
Gov EFin	7⅝	8⅛
Graph Cn	12½	13¼
Green Mt	8⅞	9⅝
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅛
Gulf Intst	9	9½
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	7⅞	8⅛
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	19½	19⅞
Horiz Res	⅝	⅞
Huds Pap	22½	23
Hyatt Cp	3⅛	4½
Hyatt Int	2⅝	3⅛
Ind Nuclr	2¼	3⅛
Intra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	8½	9½
Intrmk In	2¼	2⅝
Itrml G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	2⅝	2⅞
IaSou Ut	22⅛	22⅝
Jamsby	10½	11⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅝	⅞
Joslyn M	12½	13
KMS Ind	2⅛	2⅞
Kaisr Stl	31⅝	32½
KaisStl pf	18⅝	18¾
Kalvar	2⅞	2⅞
Kaman A	18⅛	19
Kampg A	6¼	6¾
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	5	5⅜
Kelly Svc	12½	13¼
Keuff Ess	14¼	15¼
Keye Fib	10½	11
Key CusF	3⅞	4⅛
King Int	1¼	1¾
Knap Vog	11¼	12¼
Lance n	21⅝	22⅛
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	10	10½
Los Etrn	2	2½
Madisn G	12⅝	13¼
Mal Rlty	⅝	⅞
Mallkrt	40¼	41¼
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marif Frt	3⅛	3⅝
Maui LP	7¼	7¾
McCor	33¼	34
McQuay	10	10¼
Measur	13⅝	13⅞
Medtrn	26	27
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdisx W	13	14
Midld Ca	1¼	1¾
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	45	47
Miner In	2⅞	3⅛
Minn Gas	18⅛	18⅞
Miss Vl G	12¾	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	10½	14¼
Monf Col	6⅝	6⅞
Moore P	7¼	8¼
Moore S	10¼	10¾
Motch M	2⅞	3⅛
Mot Club	2⅞	3
Mueller	9¼	10¼
Narag Co	4⅝	5⅛
Nat G&O	7¼	8½
Nat Lib	2⅞	3¼
N SecRsh	3¼	4¼
Natnw RI	3¼	4¼
NJ Nat G	12¼	13
Nielsn A	21½	22
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	9½	10⅛
NoEOl un	18¼	19
Nortrp Ki	12½	13
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅞
Noxel Cp	11½	12
Ogilvy M	17¼	18
Ohio Ferr	14¼	15
Oil Shale	2⅞	2⅞
Ormont	4⅞	5¼
Otter TP	17½	17⅞
Over NA	6¼	7½
Pabst Br	21½	21⅞
PacGa R	25	25¾
Pakco	⅝	1½
Parks H	2⅞	3
Pauley P	4⅛	4½
Pearl Mf	13	14
Pa Enter	13⅝	14⅜
PnzlOff B	10⅝	11
Pepsi BW	7	7½
Petrsn H	10½	11
Petrolit	68	69½
Pettibon	21	22
Philip L	10¼	10¾
Pledmt A	3⅛	3⅝
Pinkrtn	33¼	34
Pion HIB	23⅝	24¼
Pistlln	1⅞	2½
Possis Cp	1¼	1¾
Progrp	1⅛	1½
P Bennet	16	17
PutD Cap	3⅛	3⅝
Qual Inns	1½	1¾
Ragen Pr	1⅝	2⅛
Rahall C	4⅞	5⅛
Raych Cp	183	188
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	6	6¼
Road Ex	42¼	43
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3¼	4½
Rouse	3⅛	3⅝
Rus Stov	15	15¾
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Def	2¼	2½
Scripps H	20½	21½
Sels Delf	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅞
Seven U	32½	33¼
Snap Tls	31⅝	32¼
SolidSt Sc	5¾	6¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Co	9⅞	10¼
Sw El Sv	15¼	16
Standyn	13	13⅝
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	12	14
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Susdal F	1⅛	1¼
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	3¾	3¾
Tampax	37¼	38¼
Taylr Wl	13⅛	13⅝
Tech Pub	6	7
Tecum P	28½	30½
Tennant	20	25
Tiffny Co	7	7½
Tranio O	6¼	9¼
Trico Pd	22½	24½
Tritn OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	14⅝	14⅞
Un McGll	9¾	10¼
Us Brknt	4¼	4⅝
US TrkLn	12⅝	12⅞
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	3⅞	4⅝
Volcro	6½	7
Ventron	17⅛	18
Wads Pu	7¼	7¾
Wsh NG	18⅛	18⅞
Webb Re	5	5½
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅞
Weigh W	5⅞	6
Weldtrn	1	1¼
Wolins M	6¼	6½
Well ar	3	3⅝
Welsbch	2¾	3½
Wsln Mfg	1	1½
Westmd	40	40¼
Wisc PL	17	17½
Wdwrd L	26	26½
Wright W	3½	3¾
ZionUt B	18½	19½

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day.
Everywhere you go.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 31, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	140.25	140.25	—0.50
Zurich	141.125	140.75	—0.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	143.92	—	+1.01

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5¼	3½-3¾	1½-2¼	10¾-11¼
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	3⅝-3⅞	2½-2⅞	11⅛-11⅝
3 M.	5¾-5⅞	3⅝-3⅞	2⅞-3	11 -11¼
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅞-4⅛	3¼-3½	11¼-11½
1 Y.	7⅛-7⅜	5 -5¼	4 -4¼	11⅝-12⅛

Market Summary

Dec. 31, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Ryder Sys	279,800	9¼	+ ⅜
Holiday Inn	256,500	14⅝	— ⅛
Teleprompt	158,200	6⅛	+ ½
CocaBtg NY	148,700	7¼	+ ¼
NoAmMtg	146,000	5½	+ ⅝
Teaco Inc	142,900	23⅛	
MidSouUt	132,300	14½	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	129,200	50⅝	+ ¼
Chrysler	117,700	10⅝	+ ¼
Carrier Cp	101,400	11⅝	+ ⅝
Xero Cp	93,300	50⅞	+ ⅛
Whittakr	90,700	3⅛	+ ⅛
IntTelTel	89,100	22⅛	+ ⅜
Southern Co	86,600	14⅝	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	83,300	20½	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	14.97	16.04
Advances	1154	579
Declines	363	800
Unchanged	368	496
Total issues	1885	1875
New 1975 highs	50	30
New 1975 lows	6	7

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Synte Corp	70,400	30⅝	+ ½
Instrum Sys	49,700	⅞	+ ⅛
Intl Bnknot	47,000	1⅜	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	41,900	3⅞	+ ⅛
McCull Oil	37,700	3⅞	
Rel Grp wt	33,200	7-16	+ ⅛
Dataprod	33,100	4⅝	+ ⅛
Crutchr Res	25,400	5⅞	— ⅛
TesoroPt wt	24,000	2½	+ ⅛
Amer He wt	23,900	⅜	+ 1-16

Appro total bond sales $ 1,210,000
Bond sales year ago Closed

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.48	82.46	83.48	+1.02

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	823.43	829.65	818.71	825.41	
20 Trn	171.42	173.26	170.48	172.65	+ 1.44
15 Utl	82.92	83.91	82.50	83.65	+ 0.96
65 Stk	261.07	263.36	259.65	261.66	+ 0.96

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.53	99.76	100.88	+0.42
15 Railroads	38.21	37.75	38.12	+0.28
60 Utilities	44.65	43.83	44.45	+0.46
500 Stocks	90.75	89.17	90.19	+0.42

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.64	47.48	47.64	+0.27
Industrials	52.73	52.63	52.73	+0.27
Transportation	32.98	32.73	32.98	+0.34
Utilities	33.47	33.30	33.47	+0.26
Finance	45.20	44.88	45.20	+0.42

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 30	172,121	552,067	1,914
Dec. 29	177,582	548,346	1,440
Dec. 26	92,603	248,217	1,203
Dec. 24	100,521	261,587	901
Dec. 23	167,941	529,276	1,493
Dec. 22	172,281	522,872	1,374

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.75	.81½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.66¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.35
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	180.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.82	202.72
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	66-67	74-76
Lead, spot, lb.	1.9	2.4½
Copper elec., lb.	63¾-65	68¾-74
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.1272	3.36
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.38½-.39	.38-.40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.18	4.27
Gold N.Y., oz.	140.85	175.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	—	812.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 31, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.90	14.45	13.90	14.30	13.62
May	13.92	14.50	13.92	14.35	13.61
Jul	13.95	14.50	13.93	14.30	13.61
Sep	13.95	14.40	13.93	14.30	N13.62
Oct	13.95	14.55	13.95	14.30	13.61
Mar	13.95	14.25	13.91	14.10	13.60
May	13.95	14.25	13.90	14.16	13.57

Sales: 3,992.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	64.20	66.00	63.85	65.75	64.00
May	61.46	63.27	61.25	63.05	61.28
May	61.46	63.27	61.25	63.05	61.28
Jul	53.95	61.30	59.35	61.15	49.30
Sep	59.00	59.60	58.90	59.60	57.90
Dec	56.15	57.50	56.15	57.50	55.70
Mar	55.00	56.00	55.00	56.00	54.50

Sales: 886.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jan	54.80	54.90	54.60	54.60	54.70
Mar	55.70	55.80	55.30	55.30	55.50
May	56.50	56.80	56.30	56.30	56.50
Jul	57.50	57.70	57.30	57.30	57.50
Sep	58.50	58.60	58.20	58.20	58.40
Dec	59.50	59.70	59.20	59.20	59.40
Jan	60.00	60.00	59.70	59.70	59.90

Sales: estimated 1,613.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	8.75	8.75	8.30	8.30	8.80
Apr	10.25	10.25	9.91	9.91	10.45
May	12.60	12.60	12.30	12.40	12.90
Nov	6.20	6.20	5.85	5.90	6.20

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	416.00	419.00	415.00	418.10	417.50
Mar	421.50	424.40	420.60	423.60	423.10
May	429.00	430.50	427.50	430.00	429.50
Jul	434.30	437.80	433.50	436.40	435.90
Sep	440.80	442.80	439.50	442.80	442.30
Dec	451.00	453.30	450.00	452.60	452.10
Jan	454.20	455.70	453.30	455.70	455.20
Mar	460.00	463.50	460.00	562.20	461.80

Sales: estimated 8,972.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	58.15	58.15	57.85	58.00	58.15
Mar	60.45	60.45	59.85	59.85	B59.85
May	61.60	61.60	61.25	61.55	B61.45
Jul	63.40	63.40	63.25	63.35	63.40

Sales: 150.
B—Bid.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	60.50	60.90	60.25	60.84	60.57
May	60.70	61.30	60.83	61.25	60.91
Jul	60.65	61.00	60.50	61.00	60.80
Oct	58.65	58.74	58.60	58.60	B58.74
Dec	57.00	57.05	56.88	56.90	56.98
Mar	—	—	—	B57.15	B57.25
May	—	—	—	B57.25	B57.35

Sales: 2,250.
B—Bid.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jan	140.00	140.10	140.00	140.20S	141.00
Feb	141.30	141.40	140.80	142.30S	142.00
Apr	142.30	142.90	142.00	142.30S	143.20
Jun	143.80	144.30	143.80	143.80S	144.70
Aug	145.90	145.90	145.30	145.40S	146.30
Oct	147.10	147.70	147.10	147.10S	148.00
Dec	148.50	149.30	148.50	148.80S	149.70
Feb	150.70	151.00	150.30	150.60S	151.50

Sales: estimated 706.
S—Settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

Mar	3.34¼	3.37¼	3.32½	3.36	3.33¾
May	3.38½	3.43	3.37½	3.42	3.39
Jul	3.40½	.44½	3.39	3.44	3.39½
Sep	3.46	3.51	3.45½	3.51	3.46

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.59½	2.62	2.59	2.61½	2.60¼
May	2.65½	2.68	2.64	2.67¼	2.65¼
Jul	2.69	2.72	2.68	2.72	2.69½
Sep	2.65¾	2.70	2.65	2.70	2.65½
Dec	2.59¼	2.64	2.59	2.64	2.59¾
Mar	2.66	2.70	2.66	2.70	2.65½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	4.46	4.50	4.45	4.49	4.47
Mar	4.56½	4.60	4.54½	4.59½	4.58½
May	4.64	4.69	4.63½	4.68	4.66
Jul	4.74	4.77½	4.72	4.76½	4.74
Aug	4.76	4.80	4.76	4.79½	4.76½
Sep	4.80½	4.85	4.80½	4.85	4.83
Nov	4.88	4.93	4.88	4.92	4.90

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jan	15.20	15.60	15.20	15.50	15.65
Mar	15.60	15.82	15.78	15.75	15.80
May	15.80	16.05	15.80	16.00	16.05
Jul	16.05	16.25	16.00	16.25	16.25
Aug	16.15	16.30	16.05	16.30	16.30
Sep	16.20	16.40	16.20	16.35	16.30
Oct	16.25	16.45	16.25	16.45	16.40
Dec	16.50	16.50	16.40	16.50	16.45

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jan	128.00	128.70	127.90	128.30	128.50
Mar	130.90	131.70	130.50	131.40	131.00
May	128.50	129.30	127.60	128.00	128.60
Jul	131.00	132.50	131.00	132.00	132.50
Aug	133.70	134.00	133.00	133.00	134.50
Sep	134.50	134.50	134.00	134.00	135.00
Oct	133.50	136.00	133.50	134.50	135.00
Dec	—	—	—	135.50	137.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	421.50	422.30	418.50	421.00	421.00
Apr	426.00	428.00	424.00	426.50	427.00
Jun	432.50	434.00	431.00	433.20	434.00
Aug	439.00	441.00	438.00	439.50	441.00
Oct	445.50	447.50	444.50	447.00	447.50
Dec	451.50	454.00	451.50	452.50	455.50
Feb	459.00	461.00	458.50	459.50	462.00
Apr	465.60	465.60	465.50	465.50	468.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	42.50	42.97	42.07	42.90	42.60
Apr	40.40	41.20	40.00	41.40	40.35
Jun	41.27	42.00	41.12	41.95	41.02
Aug	41.20	42.20	41.20	42.07	41.25
Oct	41.05	41.80	41.05	b41.80	a41.10

Sales: Feb 3104; April 1332; June 985; Aug 252; Oct 39.
Open interest: Dec 0; Feb 15734; April 6278; June 4632; Aug 1963; Oct 742.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	47.05	48.55	46.45	48.40	47.10
Apr	43.60	44.90	42.90	b44.90	43.35
Jun	43.70	45.32	43.35	45.10	43.90
Jul	44.00	45.20	43.45	45.00	44.00
Aug	41.95	43.10	41.70	43.10	41.75
Oct	39.80	40.50	39.80	40.50	b39.95
Dec	39.90	40.55	39.80	b40.55	b40.10

Sales: Feb 2779; April 1206; June 680; July 444; Aug 99; Oct 52; Dec 18.
Open interest: Dec 0; Feb 7289; April 4179; June 2693; July 1921; Aug 491; Oct 266; Dec 47.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jan	54.65	54.65	53.00	53.05	54.65
Feb	49.60	49.60	48.30	48.30	50.00
Mar	49.70	49.70	48.70	48.75	49.95
Apr	45.70	45.70	45.00	45.00	a45.70
May	44.00	44.00	43.70	43.90	44.50
Jun	44.50	44.50	44.25	44.25	44.50
Sep	—	—	—	n51.95	n51.75

Sales: Jan 320; Feb 33; March 47; April 3; May 4; June 1; Sep 0.
Open interest: Dec 15; Jan 772; Feb 489; March 425; April 47; May 199; June 15; Sep 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	71.00	72.25	70.35	b72.25	70.60
Mar	70.00	71.30	69.75	b71.30	69.50
May	70.40	71.40	69.50	b71.40	69.80
Jul	70.25	70.77	69.10	b70.77	68.85
Aug	67.70	68.32	66.80	b68.32	66.40

Sales: Feb 1344; March 620; May 515; July 292; Aug 125.
Open interest: Feb 4460; March 2461; May 1942; July 242; Aug 966.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	142.00	142.00	140.90	141.40	142.50
Jun	143.60	143.90	143.10	143.40	144.70
Sep	146.50	146.50	145.40	146.70	147.20
Dec	148.50	149.20	148.50	148.90	149.50
Mar	151.80	152.00	151.40	152.00	153.00

Sales: March 711; June 267; Sep 125; Dec 40; March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	169	160	168.70-169	160.55-160.80
May	169.50	160	169 -169.25	161.55-161.60
Aug.	169	162	168 -169	162.10-162.30
Oct	167	162	167.70-168	162.30-162.80
Dec	168	162.30	168.05-170	162.80-163
Mar	166	165.25	167 -168	162.50-163
May	165.75	165.25	167 -168	162.50-163

Lots: 2,782.

COCOA				
Dec	730	716	— - —	724.50-725
Mar	744.50	720	744.50-746	723 -724.50
May	728	701	726 -727	704.50-705
Jul	716.50	688	714.50-715	691 -692
Sep	699	673	698 -699	676.50-677
Dec	672	652	670 -673	653 -654
May	661	650	660 -662	645 -648

Lots: 4,535.

COFFEE				
Jan	793	786	789 -790	783 -785
Mar	801	796	798 -799	793 -794
May	810	805	807 -808	801 -802
Jul	818	813	815 -816	809 -811
Sep	824	817	821 -822	814 -815
Nov	829	823	826 -827	820 -821
Jan	837	830	831 -832	824 -825

Lots: 1,023.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	579.50- 580.50	577 - 578
3 months	599.50- 600.50	598 - 599
Cathodes: spot	566 - 568	564 - 566
3 months	586 - 588	585 - 586
Tin: spot	3,070 -3,075	3,049 -3,050
3 months	3,130 -3,132	3,114 -3,115
Lead: spot	167 - 167.50	165.50- 166
3 months	174.25- 174.75	173.25- 173.50
Zinc: spot	343.50- 344	341.25- 341.50
3 months	356 - 356.50	353.50- 354
Silver: spot	206.30- 206.60	207.30- 207.60
3 months	212.20- 212.50	213.30- 213.60

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
COCOA			
Dec		640	deleted
Mar	664	662	660-662
May	661	660	657-659
Jul	—	—	620- —
Sep	622	620	620-622
Dec	—	—	596-615

Lots: 40.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—50

APL Cp	MascoCp n	Rich Merr
APL Cp pfC	Massey F	Ryder Sys
Burndy	Mead pf A	StRegis Pap
Cent Soya	Miss River	Sav On Drg
Chelsea Ind	MoPac pf	Stone Cont
Chi Eastill	Mohasco	Stop Shop
Con Edis	New Eng El	Tampa Elec
CnPw 5.50pf	NY Sta EG	Toledo Ed
DetE 2.75pf	NiagM Pow	UAL Inc pf
Easco Corp	Northn El	UnGas PL
Eaton Cp pf	Nwst Airl	US Shoe
EMI Ltd	Owens Ill	USM stp
Gen Tire	Pac Lumber	USM 2.10pf
GifWn pf D	Pasco Inc	USM 1.50pf
Ill Power	PSvNHa pf	Westvaco
Iowa PSvc	Reynold Ind	Wrigley
Kerr Glass	Reynlnd pf	

NEW LOWS—6

viNoCen Ry	RAA 2.25pf	SoeastP Srv
Pueblo Int	Sherwn Wm	Technicare

Slater Sells Shares

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP-DJ).—James Slater, former chairman of Slater Walker Securities Ltd., has sold all his 2 million shares in Slater Walker at 23 pence per share to interests of James Goldsmith, the new Slater Walker chairman. The shares were last quoted at 38 pence.

American Stock Exchange Trading, Dec. 31

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	4¾	AAR Cp .20	19	1	7	7	7	
6⅞	3½	AAV Cos .28	3	9	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅜
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	x8	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
5	3¼	Aberden Pet	14	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅛	1	Acme Haml	28	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
2	⅞	Acme Prec	9	5	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
5	1⅝	Action 10e	7	16	4½	4¼	4½+	¼
2½	¾	Adam Russl	6	32	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14	6	AdobeO 10e	10	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	57	4⅝	4	4⅝+	¼
1⅞	½	Aesis Corp	5	87	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6⅞	2⅞	AeroFlo .15e	3	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
3⅜	1¼	Aeronca Inc		12	1½	1½	1½	
3	1¼	Affil.Cap .08t		52	1⅝	1⅜	1½+	⅛
7-16	1-16	Affil Cap wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
7¼	3⅝	Affil Hsp .20	6	13	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	¼
7⅜	5½	Affil Pub .40	5	2	6½	6½	6½	
4⅝	2	After Six .16	5	5	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
2⅛	1	AIC Photo		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Aiken Ind	7	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .30e	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	10	AlarWa .25p		15	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	31	4¾	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolac .15e	6	14	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		147	4⅝	4⅛	4½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅞	AllegA wtO		3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅞	AllegA wtN		2	1	1	1	
7⅞	3¼	Alleg Cp wt		13	4⅝	4½	4½	
2⅛	1⅜	Allied Art		40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
20⅛	13¾	AlldThr 1.40	5	1	18	18	18 +	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		8	1	1	1 —	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Altamil Cp	4	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
1½	9-16	Altec Corp		55	¾	⅝	11-16+1-16	
½	3-16	AltecCp wt		39	⅜	3-16	3-16—1-16	
6½	2⅝	AltecCrp pf		11	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	¼
14¾	6½	AlterFds .50	7	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z300	44	43⅝	44 +	½
13¾	3⅝	AMAX wt		30	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
5⅝	⅜	AHessLL wt		239	⅝	5-16	⅝+1-16	
7⅜	2⅜	Am Agroncs		14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8⅞	5	AmBiltrt .50	6	22	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
11⅝	7	AmBusP .26	14	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
⅜	1-16	ACenMtg wt		9	1-16	1-16	1-16	
5¼	1½	Am Fletch		30	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
13-16	⅛	AmFitch wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅞	8⅝	AGarPd .24	5	12	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
7⅝	3¾	Am Intl Pict	3	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
8⅝	3½	A Israel .26r	3	9	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
19¾	7¾	AMaizeA .50	4	16	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	⅛
19½	8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inrs		58	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
3⅞	⅝	Am Plan Cp		33	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
4⅝	2⅝	A Precs .28a	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1	Am Rlty T.		35	1⅛	1	1⅛	
⅝	1-16	AmRltyT wt		23	3-32	1-16	3-32+1-32	
4⅝	3	A SafEq .11t	25	19	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
14⅞	8	A SciEn .07e	10	22	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛+	1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	A Tecln .07p		80	2½	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
4	1	AmTrain Sv		21	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	AmUtilS .72		9	9	9	9 +	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	7	32	7⅝	7⅜	7½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AndreR .27e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	20	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝—	⅛
6	1½	Anken .12	6	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Anthony .19t	5	16	5	5	5	
2⅝	1⅝	Applld Data	20	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
24½	10⅞	Anult Ca .30	15	4	m1sm91		17⅞—	⅛
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		22	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4½	ArzCol pf.48		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	1	Armac Ent		43	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	ArmtinCp .12	5	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
6⅛	3½	Arundel .49t		25	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
9¼	4⅝	Arwood .40a	3	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	170	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅜
1½	5-16	Atkin Svc	3	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	4⅝	Aspro .50a	5	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
2⅞	1	Astrex Inc		26	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅝	Atlanta .05p	4	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	½	Atco Ind	37	19	¾	11-16	¾	
2⅝	⅝	ATI Inc		58	1¼	15-16	1¼+5-16	
1⅝	3-16	AtlcoMtg wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11⅞	2⅞	Atl Richf wt		48	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5⅛	3½	AtlCMB .09e	9	19	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
	½	Atlas Cp wt		52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	12½	Augatinc .15	14	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
19⅞	10	Austral Oil	7	109	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Auto Train	13	54	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Autmat Rad		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	4	15	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
44	21⅝	AutoSw .84	14	1	37¼	37¼	37¼+	⅛
17	11¾	AVC Cp .28e	3	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
3⅝	2	AVEMC .07		81	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	AVX Corp		2	4½	4½	4½	
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
B								
8⅝	4½	BadgrMt .50	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	5	22	4⅝	3⅞	4	
6	4	BakdwS .32a	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		54	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		6	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
9⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt	312	137	6⅝	6	6¼+	¼
4¼	1⅞	Banner .06	5	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Barclay .04	35	8	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	6	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2	Barnes Eng		11	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Barnwel Ind	67	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Barry'R .24t	5	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Bartell Med		23	⅝	9-16	9-16+1-16	
3⅝	2¼	Barth Sp .20	9	37	2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	13	30	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Baruch Fost	21	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	1	Barwick ET		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	BasinPet Cp	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2¾	1⅝	Bewl Ind .08	6	20	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
2⅛	13-16	BelscfR .06t	14	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		3	¼	3-16	¼+1-16	
6¼	1⅝	Benrus Crp	5	62	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	8	12	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
2¼	1	BernzOmtc		56	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9¾	3⅝	Bertea .16b	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12		68	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	BethCp .10e	6	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
2¼	1	Beverly Ent		41	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
14⅞	5⅝	Bic Pen .26	9	27	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Big Ber 1.32	5	5	24⅛	23½	24⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9¾	BinkMt .80a	5	4	11	11	11 —	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	BinnySm .60	6	32	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Blessings	8	5	4½	4½	4½	
3⅞	1½	Blount .08	5	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	5	10	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
7⅝	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	7	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20	14	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Bowne .24	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
17⅞	9⅝	BowValt .10	38	56	15½	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
25⅛	7⅝	BradRa .10e	6	43	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
18⅝	6⅞	BradfdC .20	14	147	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Branch .07e	10	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅜	3⅝	BraniffAr wt		29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10	Brascan A 1	3	50	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
15⅝	10	BronEn .60	8	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Breeze Corp		15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	13⅞	BrewerC .30	4	119	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝+	1
3⅝	1⅝	BrodvSt .05e		3	2⅛	2	2	
10	4	BrooksP .28	4	13	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BrownCo wt		14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	8	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	11	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
2¼	7-16	BRT RI .30e		57	9-16	½	½	
⅜	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		26	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3	⅞	BTU Eng	18	30	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Buehler Cp	5	3	2½	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	2⅞	Bulldex .32p	5	30	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
22⅝	7¼	Bundy 1.08	9	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Burgess Ind	5	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅝	5¾	Burnslnt .60	8	203	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	Butlerlnt .50	3	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅝	14⅝	Buttes G Oil	4	100	18½	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
C								
7⅜	1⅝	Cabicorn Gn	6	18	5½	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Cagles In A	4	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	37	12⅛	12	12⅛+	½
17⅞	3	Calcomp		142	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅜
7⅛	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	5	23	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	¼
10⅛	9	Cal PriCm 1	11	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5	Camco Inc	25	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e		89	3⅞	3¾	3 13-16+1-16	
20⅝	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	10	11	10½	11	⅜
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	8	42	+ 2⅝	2½	2½	
5⅝	2½	Cdn Homstd	27	32	4⅝	4 13-16	4⅝	
7¼	4	CdnHydr .25	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	24	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	8	2	9⅝	9½	9¼+	¼
44⅝	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	3	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Canoga .10e	10	14	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		87	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CapitlFd .16		16	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
23⅝	14⅞	Carbon .80a	4	51	18	17½	17⅞+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Caressa .24	5	30	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
83	67	Carnat 1.20a	15	135	70	68¼	68¼—	1½
15⅝	6⅞	CaroPlpt 1	6	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
59	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z300	52	50⅝	51½+	1½
1⅝	⅛	Carr wt		69	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Carrols Dev		26	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	CasFd 1.20e		20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Castleton In	7	27	1⅝	1½	1½	
8	2⅝	Castlwd .20a	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	9	26	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	CDI Corp	10	8	1	1	1	
1⅞	⅛	CelluCraft		8	12	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16
38	31⅛	CenM pf0.50		270	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	CentSec .30e		12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Century Fac	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Cenvill Cm		5	4	4	4 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Certified Cp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	⅛
15-16	⅛	Cerron Cp		47	⅜	5-16	⅜	
2⅛	1	Celec Corp	10	38	1⅛	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅝	Champ Hom		419	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6⅛	1⅞	Charlr Med	4	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
7⅝	6⅞	CHB Food	3	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .20t	3	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Chem Exp		41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
20⅞	15⅝	ChiRivr 1.60	11	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Chicken Unl		57	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
10⅝	6⅝	Chieftn Dev	70	107	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12⅝	2⅞	Child World	13	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
2⅛	11-16	Chrislian Co	12	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
½	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		112	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5¾	2½	Cinema Flv	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cinerama		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9	4⅞	Circle K .32	5	33	5⅝	5⅞	5⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Citation .40	7	4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
1	½	Citiz Finl		39	9-16	½	½—1-16	
10⅝	8⅜	CK Pet .05e	6	19	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1½	ClarkC .10e	7	9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
10⅝	4	Clark Gr .30	10	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	5	27	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
5⅝	2⅝	Clarostat	12	7	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Clausng .48a	3	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
4⅝	1	1-16 CMI Corp	5	45	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7	7-16	CMI Inv wt		52	¾	9-16	⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	CMT In Inc	20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅛	3	Coachm .10e	10	62	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
7	3⅝	CoffMat .18r	10	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
1½	9-16	Cohen Haltd		10	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cohuinc .12t	17	37	2	2	2	
9⅝	6⅝	ColeNat .60	7	24	9	8⅝	9 +	¼
15	6⅝	Coleman .44	15	32	14	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Colon Coml		3	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	ColwellC .28		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	⅛	ColwMtg wt		19	⅛	3-16	⅛	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	68	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝+	⅛
36	24⅝	Cominco .8e	8	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Com Grp .14	3	24	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	ComAll .30a	6	x11	10⅝	10	10⅝	
16⅝	10⅛	ComlMtl .60	3	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Comdor BM		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
18	4⅝	CoPsycC .20	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	6	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Compo Ind		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	7	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	7-16	Comput Inst		9	11-16	⅝	10-16+1-16	
1⅝	½	Comput Inv		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Conchem .40	23	13	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+1¼
5⅝	1⅝	Concrd Fab	2	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅜
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	3	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Connily Con	7	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7½	Conrock .40	7	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1	Conroy Inc		20	2½	2¼	2⅛+	¼
9⅝	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	8	106	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
9⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref m	0	13	9	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Consyne Cp	7	45	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	¼
1¼	⅛	Cont Mater		69	11-16	⅝	⅝	
1	¼	Cont Tel wt		21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Cook El .40	6	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
21½	16	Cook Ind .40	3	30	17⅝	16⅞	17 —	⅜
13½	10⅝	CookPnt V 1	7	7	11⅝	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cooper Jar		13	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Cordon Intl		112	3	⅝	3 +	⅛
18⅝	8¼	Core Labs	6	10	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
24	14⅝	CorrBlk 1.20	8	6	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
2½	1	Colt Corp	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
1	5-16	ColtCbrp wt		2	½	½	½	
15-16	⅛	Cousins wt		44	3-16	⅛	⅛	
19⅞	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	18	12	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
9⅝	2	Craig .06e	7	108	8½	8	8⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2½	CramrE .18t	60	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Crest Foam		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	5½	Crompton		97	12	11⅝	12 +	⅜
36⅛	19⅝	Cross AT .92	13	10	31⅝	31¼	31⅜+	¼
7	5⅝	KrowlyM .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅞	14½	CwnCPt .60r	2	3	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅞	3	CRS Des .12	5	30	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	6	254	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
15⅝	7	CrystlO .40e		49	9⅝	9	9⅝	+
8½	5⅝	CSE Cp .40	5	14	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .0		24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Curtis Math	7	16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Dec. 31, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
400	Abby Glen	335	325	335	+15
7200	Abitibi	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
165	Acklands	$14¾	14¾	14¾+	½
1030	Agnico E	340	335	335	—10
500	Agra Ind	85	495	495	—17
2800	Alta Gas A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
100	Alta Nat	$23¾	23¾	23¾+	¾
500	Alminex	85	5	5	+15
6650	Atco A	$12¼	12	12¼+	⅜
270	BP Can	$11	11	11 +	¼
2300	Banister C	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
778	Bank N S	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
100	Baton B	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
3901	Bell Canad	$43	42¾	43 +	¼
400	Beth Coo A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3050	Block Bros	350	350	350	
350	Bovis Cor	90	83	90	+ 2
250	Bramalea	$5½	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
8725	Brameda	123	119	119	— 1
100	Brenda M	405	435	435	— 5
2000	Bridger	305	305	305	
71	BC Forest	$16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
289	BC Phone	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
500	Brunswk	380	380	370	+ 5
860	Budd Auto	455	445	450	
67	Burns Fds	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2090	Cad Frv	$10	9⅞	10	
390	Cal Pow A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
300	Camflo	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
900	Campau A	465	455	465	
150	C Nor West	470	470	470	+ 5
150	C Pakrs C	$20	20	20	
7000	Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
850	C Tung	282	27	282	+ 2
250	Cdn Col	490	475	490	+15
547	Cl Bk Com	$25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
1057	Cdn Tire A	$46	45¾	46 +	⅛
1050	C Utlities	$9¾	9¼	9¾+	⅛
110	Canbra	390	390	390	
700	Cassiar	$7	6⅞	7 +	¼
750	Celanese	435	425	430	+15
11950	Chieftan D	$8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
14650	Coch Will	36	33	33	+ 2
1210	C Holiday I	275	275	275	
5525	Con Distrb	395	380	395	+10
2191	Cons Gas	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
300	Conwest	340	330	340	+25
30	Craigmt	495	495	495	+15
530	Crush Intl	$7⅝	7½	7⅝+	½
550	Cyprus	$9	9	9	
2314	Denison	$57	56	56⅝+	1½
875	Dicknsn	$5½	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
335	Dofasco A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
75	Du Pont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
381	Dylex L A	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5580	East Mal	215	209	215	+ 2
400	Elnco	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
1300	Falcon C	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
720	Falcon	$29	29	29	
100	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
500	Francana	$8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
100	G Distrb A	$7	7	7 +	¼
29200	Gnt Mascf	124	118	123	+ 3
600	Gibraltar	$5½	5½	5½	
1100	Goodyear	$13½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
100	Graff G	$32	32	32	+1½
10400	Granduc	140	130	139	+ 4
300	GL Paper	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29	Gt W Life	$49⅝	49½	49½—	2
825	Guar Trst	$5½	5⅝	5⅛+	⅛
1200	Hambro C	170	165	170	+10
1458	Hawker S	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
1037	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
732	H Bay Co	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	½
320	IAC	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
209	Indusmin	$7⅝	7¼	7¼—	¼
1700	Inland Gas	$8½	8½	8½	
208	Int Mogul	265	265	265	+ 4
4943	Inter Pipe	$12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
900	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4520	Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
5100	Kaps Tran	20	200	205	+ 5
600	Kerr A A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
400	Koffler A	345	340	340	— 5
908	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
300	Lab Min	$29½	29½	29½	
1000	LOnt Cem	345	340	345	+15
466	LL Lac	145	145	145	
600	Lob Co A	475	475	475	+20
4	Lob Co B	$5	5	5 +	¼
900	Loeb M	275	270	270	—10
12700	MB Ltd	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4850	Madsen	50	49½	50 +	½
180	M Lf Mills	$27½	27½	27½	
770	Moore	$48	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
800	Murphy	405	405	405	— 5
250	Nabrs Dlg	$25½	25½	25½	
3375	Noranda A	$29½	28¾	29⅛+	½
1098	Norcen	$10⅛	10	10	
2500	Nowsco W	$9	8½	8⅞+	⅛
2400	OSF Ind	360	340	350	
650	Orcnan A	244	240	240	— 4
2100	Oshawa A	475	465	475	+10
900	Pamour A	370	365	365	—15
1615	PanCan P	$16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
1744	Pacino N V	$10⅝	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
580	Pembin B	300	290	290	—10
506	Petrofina	$18	17⅝	18 +	½
100	Pitts C	$5	5	5	
200	Placer	$19⅝	19½	19⅝—	¼
1900	Que Sturg	130	125	125	
500	Ravrock	63	63	63	
1825	Reed Paper A	$6⅝	6	6	
3943	Revnu Prp	71	71	71	+ 1
200	Rothman	$14½	14¼	14¼+	¼
3625	Shell Can	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
1370	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
900	Stebens	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
300	Sigma	$21	21	21	
4900	Simpsons	$7	7	7 —	⅛
2100	Simpson S	$10	10	10	
600	Stal W Can	$7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
350	Southm A	$22	21½	22 +	½
100	St Brodcst	$7½	7½	7½+	⅛
2398	Stelco A	$26⅝	26	26⅝	
4800	SteepR	137	129	135	+ 6
1700	Sundale O	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
400	Tara	$14½	14½	14½	
630	Teck Cor A	400	390	390	—10
100	Teck Cor B	305	305	305	
150	Thom N A	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
1072	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	19	19⅛	
100	Tor Stor B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
1373	Traders A	$14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
485	Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
865	TrCan PL	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
100	Un Carbid	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
800	UGas A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
200	Union Oil	$7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
100	U Keno	$9	9	9 +	⅛
3400	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
200	Van Der	255	255	255	+15
5550	Voyager P	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
2000	Wstburne	$8	8	8 —	⅛
2400	West Mine	265	257	257	—12
100	Weston	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
147	White Pas	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2750	Wiltroy	93	92	93	+ 2
20	Woodwd A				—20
4500	Yk Bear	206	202	206	+ 3
500	Yukon C	108	108	108	— 4

Total sales 1,385,173 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1200	Asbestos	$	21½	21	21½+	⅜
350	Bank Mont	$	16	16	16	
3100	Basic Res	$	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
170	Bombard		260	260	260	
400	Brinco		410	400	410	+10
651	Can Cement	$	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
300	Fncl Col		131	131	131	— 9
100	Ga. Metro	$	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
160	Imasco	$	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
600	Mont Trust	$	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	½
119	Power Cp	$	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
199	Price Co	$	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
200	Roy TrustA	$	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
1000	Steinberg A	$	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
100	Trizec	$	13¼	13¼	13¼	
2225	Zellers	$	5¼	5	5¼	

Total sales 288,400 shares.

European Markets

Wednesday's closing prices (in local currencies)

Brussels

Arbed	4,000
Brux-Lamb	2,000
Cock Ougree	910
Electrobel	6,030
GB-Inno-BM	1,770
Hoboken	3,460
Petrofina	5,050
Ph Gevaert	1,200
Soc Générale	2,460
Solvay	2,650
Un Minière	1,330

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.55
Anglo-Am	—
Barclay Bk	2.96
Beecham Gr	3.45
BICC	—
Boots	—
Bowater	1.73
Brit-Am Tob	—
Brit Oxyg	—
Brit Pet	—
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.80
Courtaulds	1.49
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	3.00
Decca Rec	—
Distillers	1.43
Dunlop	0.49
E Mustfine	—
GEC	1.42
FreeStGed	—
GKN	2.67
Glaxo Gr	3.70
Gold Fields	—
Gt Un St	2.04
Guinness	1.38
Hawker-Sidd	3.54
Hudson Bay	£12⅞
Imp Chem	—
Imps	0.81½
Mar & Spen	0.95
MetalBox	—
Nichols	—
Plessey	0.65
Rand Mines	—
Rank Org	—
Royal Dutch	£33.25
R.T.Z.	1.87
Shell	3.79
Thorn (A)	2.16
Tube Invest	3.18
Union Carb	4.20
Vickers	1.50
War L3½	—
West Deep	—
West Drief	£34⅝
West Hold	—
West Min	—
Woolworth	—
ZCI	—

Milan

Bastogi	1,210
Erba	2,500
Erolo Marelli	491.75
Fiat	1,400
Finsider	263
Generali	43,420
IFI	2,279
Italges	605
Italsider	397.50
LaRinas	77,125
Montedis	517
Olivetti	1,238
Pirelli	821
Snia Visco	1,590
Terni	425

Paris

Air Liquide	361
Allmantaire	82.50
BSN	580
Carrefour	1,958
Cim Lafarge	189
Citroën	46.95
Cie Bancaire	402.50
CFP	119
CGE	312
CCF	150
Ferodo	384.50
Imétal	77.10
L'Oréal	1,038
Mach Bull	32
Michelin	1,379
Moët-Henn	594
Moulinex	308
Paribas	188
PUK	104
Penarroya	49.50
Perrier	105.20
Peugeot	300
Rh Poulenc	108.50
Saclior	65
St Gobain	138.50
Suez	265
Télémécan	850
Thomson	257
Usinor	72

International Stock Indexes

	Wed.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	— Closed —		97.20	77.00
Brussels	131.83	131.80	137.07	106.43
Frankfurt	— Closed —			
London 30	375.70	374.80	377.80	146.00
London 500	165.06	164.88	167.07	64.49
Milan	82.70	83.80	108.36	75.41
Paris	133.10	133.00	138.70	99.70
Sydney	443.07	442.84	443.07	289.88
Tokyo (n)	— Closed —		333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	— Closed —		4564.53	3527.04
Zurich	— Closed —		281.30	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Currency Rates

December 31, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam				——	Closed	——			
Brussels (c)	39.524	80.02	15.078	8.8435	5.795*	14.722	—	15.09	6.41*
Frankfurt	2.6222	5.3080	—	58.83*	3.840x	97.82*	6.680*	100.12*	42.45
London (z)	2.02325	—	5.2970	9.0910	1382.75	5.4320	79.925	5.29875	12.4173
Milan				——	Closed	——			
Paris				——	Closed	——			
Zurich	2.621	5.3041	99.92*	58.89*	0.3833*	97.56*	6.64*	—	42.6*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1735; Escudo: 27.53; Israeli £: 7.10; Peseta: 59.728; Schilling: 18.50; Sw. krona: 4.3860; Yen: 303.03; Belgian financial franc: 40.315; Hong Kong $: 5.0385; Canadian $: 1.016.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

rare jewels of the world

HARRY WINSTON

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

December 20 to January 7

5-9 p.m.

BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL

Veranda

ST. MORITZ

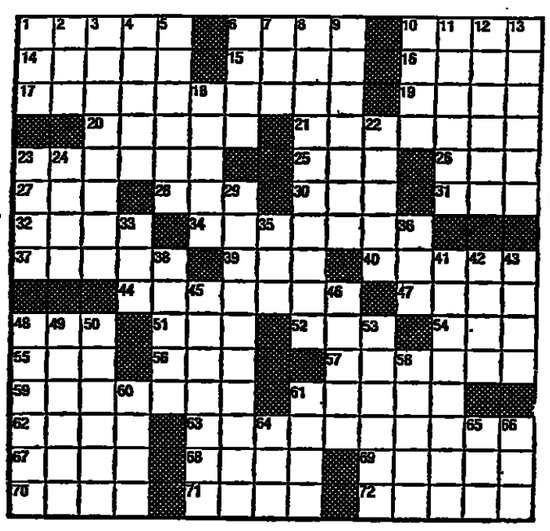
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Capital of Ghana
6 Shows wear, as a chair cushion
10 Progeny of an old block
14 Yugoslav native
15 Guy Fawkes's forte
16 Window part
17 Well-known drudge
19 Status quo —— bellum
20 Clocked
21 Bedroom piece
23 Bull-rider of myth
25 Thus, to Caesar
26 Prior to
27 Roman 1501
28 Harvest goddess
30 Haul
31 Hallucinogen
32 Word with after or new
34 Condescended
37 Alaskan native
39 Common-Market initials
40 Kind of transit
44 Custom-made in London
47 —— chance (no way)
48 Mil. man.
51 Turntable abbr.
52 Holy day: Abbr.
54 Handed or headed
55 Kind of text or cursor
56 Bill's partner
57 Stomach: Prefix
59 Composer Victor
61 "Thar she ——!"
62 Heating vessel
63 Victims of 8 Down
67 Estate or life
68 Poetic times
69 Good-by
70 She, in Paris
71 Mild oath
72 Moisten

DOWN

1 Grammar case: Abbr.
2 Dernier ——
3 Penitent
4 TV's brother
5 Musical direction
6 Rushed
7 Still and ——
8 Well-known intruder
9 Turn on, as an engine
10 Auditors: Abbr.
11 Well-known oven user
12 Buries
13 Looked closely
18 Gathers
22 Rarin' to go
23 Anarchist Goldman
24 System of land tenure
29 Exploiter of 17 Across
33 Center of activity
35 Fed. aid agency
36 Mr. Beard
38 Canonical hour
41 Mideast city
42 Passage, in anatomy
43 Pedestal part
45 Displayed
46 National emblem
48 Celestial music maker
49 Co-conspirator of 11 Down
50 Threefold
53 African tree
58 Bergman, e.g.
60 Poetic misery
61 Overcome
64 Nucleic-acid initials
65 Small deer
66 Compass point



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	54	Clear
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	—10	14	Fog
ATHENS	16	61	Clear
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE	—2	28	Fog
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Fog
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	10	50	Storm
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast
FLORENCE	7	45	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	8	46	Clear
LONDON	5	41	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	6	43	Cloudy
MADRID	9	48	Clear
MILAN	6	43	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—6	21	Clear
MOSCOW	0	32	Snow
MUNICH	6	43	Overcast
NEW YORK	2	36	Clear
NICE	13	55	Clear
OSLO	0	32	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Rain
PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
ROME	13	55	Cloudy
SOFIA	—3	27	Fog
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Cloudy
TEHRAN	6	43	Sunny
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	3	37	Overcast
VIENNA	7	45	Rain
WARSAW	5	41	Showers
WASHINGTON	6	43	Clear
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 31, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.24
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $7.61
Austral. Select Fd. ..... $0.27 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF798.35
— (d) Conbar SF749
— (d) Grobar SF516
— (d) Stockbar SF851
(w) Bruninvest $12.70
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $10.89
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.53
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $6.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $13.62
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.61
(d) Capital Rentinvest. LF1.066
(d) Caribico Open-End $98.36
(d) Citadel Fund $2.85
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $670.26
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.36
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $11.01
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.36

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF529
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF69.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF88
— (d) Energievalor SF78.50
— (d) Usec SF633
— (d) Europavalor SF128
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.13

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $7.85
(w) D.G.C. $37.10
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.05
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $21.25
(w) Dr. Internat. Inv. Fd. $10.89
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,029

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.70
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM74.60

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $13.21
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $50.77
— (w) Fidelity Equitas $6.56
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.82
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $33.57
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $9.02
(d) Fiducem BF941
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $119.06
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.61
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.45
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $24.85
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $34.21
(w) Foreglex Issue Fr. SF1,788
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF70.75
(d) Fonditalia $10.38
(d) Fund of Nations $5.50
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.59
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$8.10

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.88
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $27.14
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.39
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $7.10
(w) Hanseatic Holdgs. NV. $5.679
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.96
(d) Icofund $9.26
(d) Interfin SF299.05
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.63
(w) Intermarket Fund $101.24
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.00
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $38.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.04
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.77
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.48
(d) Japan Selection Fund $46.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.30

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Easa. Trust $42.40
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $42.60
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $13.41

(d) KB Income Fund LF1.569
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $9.84
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F. $19.21
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $26.39

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
— † (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF364
— † (w) L&B-T Income Fund SF348
(w) Lazfund $17.76
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.77
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.51
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.82
(w) N.A.M.F. $62.16
(w) Nippon Fund $32.01
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.68
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd. $6.07
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.83
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund $21.17
(d) Renta Fund LF1,977
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF3,895
(d) Rentinvest LF845
— (d) Safe Fund $4.45
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.49
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF58.15
Share Realty N.V. $14.84
Share International N.V. $4.44

SEPEO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $11.82

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF23.10
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.44
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $6.94
(w) SMH Special Fund DM81.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,550
— (r) Securswiss SF883
(d) Soros Fund $171.74
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF437
— (d) Intervalor SF64.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF380.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF203.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF76.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF90.25
(w) Taicat Global Fund $8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Esa) $24.44
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $23.51
(w) Transpacific Fund $18.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.A. Sh. SF24.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF72.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF77.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF119
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF87
— (d) Globinvest SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF75.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF222
— (d) Salt South Afr. Sh. SF174
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Fst. SF219.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM15.35
— (d) Europafonds DM32.90
— (d) Unifonds DM30.45
— (d) Unirenta DM20.80
— (d) Unispecial I DM56.05
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.66
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.36
(w) Western Growth Fd. $5.65
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,258.96
(w) West. Proprietary N.V. $1,408.32
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $395.81
(w) Worldwide Securities $37.31
(w) Worldwide Special $2,329.60

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — Now; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

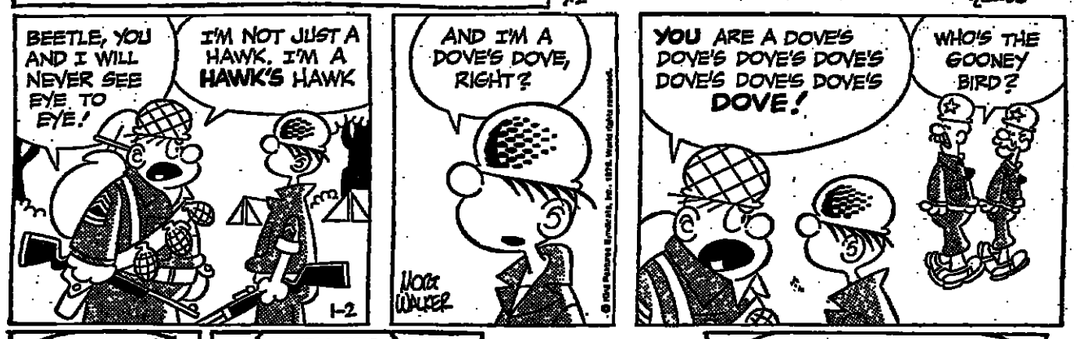
PEANUTS



B.C.



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYVEN

BLAYM

MYSLOB

INCUVA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLOEY JUICY MOROSE SIMILE

Answers: *Contract to provide power*—MUSCLES

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD MADE A RESOLUTION TO WATCH HIS LANGWIDGE... BUT HE BUSTED IT AND HIS GLASSES AT THE SAME TIME."

BOOKS

THE COMMON STREAM

By Rowland Parker. Holt, Reinhart and Winston. 283 pp. Illustrated. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

EVEN for Americans, the old agricultural English village ranks near the top of the nostalgia list. Romanticized by the great English pastoral novelists of the 19th century, celebrated as recently as the 1970s by James Herriot in "All Creatures Great and Small" and "All Things Bright and Beautiful," the old English village connotes contentment, togetherness and virtually everything that can be subsumed under the word "snug." It is an image that dies hard.

Paradoxically enough, Rowland Parker, who lives in what remains of such a village and loves it, deals the idyllic image a heavy blow in "The Common Stream," a book that may be the most complete picture to date of this legendary way of life. A retired teacher, Parker inhabits a 16th-century thatched cottage in the village of Foxton in southeast England. For the past 13 years, it has been his pleasure to study archaeological excavations, early histories, oral tradition, manor-court rolls, wills, bishops' registers and whatever other sources he can find to fill in the history of Foxton over the past 2,000 years. He is interested in history not in the broad social or political sense, but as a record of how people lived, what they did for work, what they ate, and clothes, houses, furniture, their habits, amusements and sufferings.

He calls his book "The Common Stream" because Foxton, like every ancient English village, was built around a stream, which was a source of life common to all. The stream in Foxton was barely big enough for the needs of the 350 people who lived there in medieval times and whose number was not to increase for another 500 years. They drank from it, used it, not very often, for washing themselves and their clothes, and between 8 o'clock at night and early morning, discharged their sewage and other waste into it.

The first invasion of Foxton came from the Romans; when they left, the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Danes came in search of rich lands for agriculture. Unlike the Romans, the author observes, these last were not interested in conquest. In fact, there was hardly anyone to conquer, nor anything worth taking from them. All the newcomers wanted was a better living than their own countries had offered.

Around the time of King Alfred, a system of law and order began to replace the relatively random existence of the Foxton peasants. Heretofore, they had owned their land and their hovels; now, almost without overt drama, according to Parker's account, two-thirds of them lost their meager freedom and were subjected to the manorial system, better known as feudalism. "All they had to do was work, working until they dropped dead from fatigue, illness, hunger or old age, which set in at about the age of 40..."

The year 1550, writes Parker, brought for the first time some sort of organized relief for the poor in place of the customary whipping. However, the records show that, in the late 18th century, a number of elderly Foxton women supported themselves by gathering stones to repair the road. Rents remained about the same between 1550 and 1770—a nice reflection on inflation.

In outward appearance, Foxton changed little between 1801 and 1901, except that part of the stream became an underground. The people of Foxton are no longer farmers; they have found that it is cheaper to import grain from Canada and sheep from New Zealand 12,000 miles away than to cultivate them.

What generalization, what moral, can we draw from Parker's indefatigable researches? The reader of "The Common Stream" is as hard put to answer this question as the author seems to be. To say that life was difficult then and is easier now leaves one with the feeling that something is missing from this comparison. But then something is usually missing from every plan for human happiness.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 120 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

	This week	Last week	Weeks on list
1	Curtain, by Agatha Christie	1	12
2	The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone	4	19
3	Ragtime, by E. L. Doctorow	2	22
4	The Choirboys, by Joseph Wambaugh	5	5
5	In the Beginning, by Chaim Potok	6	6
6	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner	3	22
7	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins	8	21
8	Shogun, by James Clavell	9	24
9	Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow	7	17
10	Nightwork, by Irwin Shaw	10	3

GENERAL

1	Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven	2	15
2	Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D.	1	7
3	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter	2	21
4	Angels, by Billy Graham	5	5
5	Power! by Michael Korda	4	13
6	Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer	6	15
7	My Life, by Golda Meir	7	2
8	The Age of Napoleon, by Will and Ariel Durant	10	2
9	The New Yorker Album of Drawings, 1925-1975		1
10	Memoirs, by Tennessee Williams		1

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	B	B		C	O	L	O	R		A	S	A	K
U	R	A	L		U	N	I	T	E		R	I	T	E
F	L	E	U	R	D	E	L	I	S		A	N	T	E
F	O	R	E	I	G	N		S	C	A	R	E	U	P
			B	L	I	E	D		I	R	A	Q		
R	E	S	E	L	L		J	U	N	C	T	U	R	E
O	V	U	L	E		H	O	N	D	A		A	I	X
B	E	I	T		W	I	L	D	S		S	N	A	P
E	R	G		E	A	G	L	E		P	H	O	T	O
S	T	E	A	L	T	H	Y		F	A	U	N	A	S
		N	O	S	E		C	A	T	T				
O	V	E	R	A	R	M		A	C	E	T	O	U	S
P	E	R	T		W	A	N	D	E	R	L	U	S	T
E	L	L	I	A		A	M	B	E	R		S	A	U
C	A	S	E		Y	E	A	T	S		S	E	R	B

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the hand shown, North and South threaded their way carefully through six rounds of bidding to the no-trump slam. Once North had shown his five-five distribution, he went out of his way to emphasize the power of the spade suit and by implication the weakness of the heart suit.

At the five-level, South was able to suggest no-trump, and North raised to six no-trump since his hand was due to contribute at least five tricks.

In the no-trump slam, there were 11 obvious tricks and a number of chances of a 12th: an extra spade trick if the ten fell; a diamond finesse; or a squeeze. An opening spade lead was won in dummy and the club nine was led to the queen. West made a major error by winning, and the club ten remained as a vital entry back to the dummy.

Whatever West returned at this point he was doomed to be squeezed in the red suits. In practice, he played another spade, and South took the remaining spade winners, giving up three diamonds and a heart. He then cashed the club ten, followed by the A-K of diamonds and the K-J of clubs. West found it impossible to keep the diamond queen and the heart protection, and the slam was made.

West could have made matters harder by winning the second round of clubs, and returning a club or a heart. South would have no way to cash the spade winners in dummy in preparation for the same squeeze, but could still survive in slightly different fashion. He would have to take the heart king and the remaining club winners before leading to the heart ace and playing spades. Again West would find it impossible to guard both red suits.

It appears that the only sure way to defeat the slam is for West to lead a heart, with another heart lead to come later. But nobody would be likely to find such a defense at the table.

NORTH
♠ AKQJ3
♡ A8642
◇ 7
♣ 109

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ 875	♠ 106432
♡ Q107	♡ J3
◇ Q853	◇ 102
♣ A75	♣ 8642

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ K95
◇ AKJ964
♣ KQJ3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	4 ◇
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	5 ♡
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.
Pass	6 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade eight.

Arkansas Triumphs in the Cotton Bowl



Associated Press.

Alabama's Mike Stock scores on 14-yard run as Penn State's Bill Crummy pursues him.

Razorbacks Beat Georgia

DALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Arkansas accepted a gift of 10 points to tie the score at the half today and quarterback Scott Bull finally hit Freddie Douglas with a 35-yard pass to set up the go-ahead touchdown in the fourth quarter and start the Razorbacks on their way to a 31-10 Cotton Bowl romp over the Georgia Bulldogs.

Georgia's ball-control offense dominated the opening 25 minutes of the contest and Arkansas was fortunate to be trailing only 10-0 at that point. But in quick succession, the Bulldogs committed two critical blunders—one of them on a trick play—allowing the Razorbacks to draw even at halftime.

With the momentum of the game changed, Arkansas threatened throughout the second half to break it open. But the Razorbacks missed three field goals and could not score until 11 minutes were left in the game.

Bull's 35-yard toss to Douglas—the only long pass completed by either side all day—moved Arkansas to the Georgia 12 and, three plays later, Rolland Fuchs scored what proved to be the winning touchdown on a five-yard run.

Arkansas extended its margin later in the final quarter on a one-yard scoring run by Michael Forrest, set up by an interception in Bulldog territory by cornerback Howard Simpson, and a five-yard run by the game's leading ground-gainer, Ike Forte.

Georgia moved in front early on a 35-yard field goal by Alan Leavitt and a 21-yard scoring toss from backup quarterback Matt Robinson to flanker Gene Washington. But then things turned sour for the Bulldogs. Robinson fumbled at his own 15 with five minutes to play in the half, but Arkansas had to settle for a 39-yard field goal from Steve Little.

Following the kickoff, with time running out, Georgia tried a trick play that had worked earlier this season for a touchdown against Vanderbilt.

After officials had marked the ball ready for play, quarterback Ray Goff walked casually toward the ball and suddenly scooped it backward to Washington, who was standing behind a wall of Bulldog blockers.

Arkansas was not fooled, however, and Washington was hit the second he caught the ball. He fumbled and the Razorbacks recovered at the Georgia 13. Forte scored two plays later from the one.

The victory by the 10th-ranked Razorbacks was their first in a bowl game in seven years, their last post-season triumph also coming over the Bulldogs in the 1969 Sugar Bowl. It left Arkansas with a 10-2 season record while the 11th-ranked Bulldogs finished at 9-3.



Associated Press.

As he grabs pass in air, West Virginia's Scott MacDonald is hit by Dave Roberts of North Carolina State. The gain was for nine yards.

Peach Bowl Goes To West Virginia

ATLANTA, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Sophomore Dan Kendra connected on two long scoring passes yesterday, lifting West Virginia to a 13-10 victory over North Carolina State in the Peach Bowl.

Arthur Owens rushed for 89 yards as the Mountaineers overcame a 10-point deficit.

Kendra connected on a 39-yard play to Owens on the last play of the first half to give the Mountaineers their first score. Midway through the fourth period, he fired a pass from the 50 that bounced off the fingers of a defender and into the hands of split end Scott MacDonald on the State 28. MacDonald, behind the State defensive backs, galloped in for the touchdown.

Kendra completed 12 of 28 passes for 201 yards.

West Virginia missed another scoring chance in the third period. Paul Lumley fumbled the ball away at the Wolfpack 2, ending a drive that began on the West Virginia 21.

Kendra gained 32 yards in two keeper plays in that march.

The Wolfpack scored on its first possession, marching 73 yards in 12 plays. Fullback Rickey Adams scored on a one-yard sweep around left end.

In the 1972 Peach Bowl, coach Lou Holtz's Wolfpack routed the Mountaineers, 49-13. It was the first of four successive bowl trips by the Wolfpack, but West Virginia wasn't invited to any more post-season classics until the Peach Bowl this season.

Holtz said later, "It was a bitterly contested game. They were very emotional. They must have remembered four years ago."

Quarterback Dave Buckey of North Carolina State was the star of that big victory four years ago and yesterday he completed 11 of 24 passes for 103 yards. At the end of the game, Buckey directed the Wolfpack into West Virginia territory and then, in the final minute of play, he hit Elijah Marshall with a pass on the West Virginia 12. But the play was called back because of an illegal-motion penalty and Buckey followed by throwing an interception to end the threat.

Alabama Is Sugar Bowl Victor, 13-6

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 (AP).—Fourth-ranked Alabama, ending eight years of frustration in post-season football classics, benefitted from pinpoint passing by quarterback Richard Todd last night and defeated No. 8 Penn State, 13-6, in the 42d Sugar Bowl.

Todd, who passed for 210 yards, set up two Alabama scores with completions covering 54 and 55 yards as the Crimson Tide posted its first bowl victory since a 34-7 triumph over Nebraska in the 1967 Sugar Bowl.

Alabama's 11th straight victory since an opening loss to Missouri came in the first Sugar Bowl game played in the $163-million Louisiana Superdome, a colorful indoor arena that was jammed with a capacity crowd of 75,000.

Alabama put the ball in play on its 20 after Penn State's all-purpose kicker Chris Bahr missed a 62-yard field-goal attempt. Todd hit wide receiver Joe Dale Harris on a 54-yard pass play. That put the ball at Penn State's 20-yard line.

Todd hit Ozzie Newsome on a nine-yard pass and four shots at the line left Alabama with a fourth and goal at the three-yard line. A delay-of-game penalty set the ball back to the eight-yard line and Danny Ridgeway booted a 25-yard field goal from that point, giving Alabama a 3-0 lead at the end of the first quarter.

Penn State limited the Alabama wishbone to 39 yards rushing in the second quarter.

2 Big Plays

Penn State could not move the ball, either. The two biggest plays for the Nittany Lions were a nine-yard run by quarterback John Andress and an 18-yard carry by Scott Fitzkee. Alabama picked off an Andress pass at the Crimson Tide five-yard line as the half drew to a close and Alabama still led 3-0.

Alabama's Mike Stock put the Crimson Tide on top, 10-3, after Bahr had tied it, 3-3, with a 42-yard field goal only two minutes earlier.

Bahr's field goal came with little more than four minutes to go in the third quarter. It capped a 10-play, 44-yard drive.

Andress kept the drive alive with a 14-yard run from the pocket and a 14-yard pass to Woody Petchel that put the ball on the Alabama 33.

The Lions gained eight more yards and Bahr came in to kick when the drive stalled on the 25.

Alabama went back on top six plays later. After gaining 13 yards on running plays, Todd dropped back from his 34 and passed to Newsome for a gain of 55 yards.

Two plays later, Stock swept left for the score.

Compassion for Griffin

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 1 (WP).—Show a little compassion for Archie Griffin as he leads Ohio State into the Rose Bowl today against UCLA.

Griffin won the Heisman Trophy for the second straight season, came west as the No. 1 back on the No. 1 team, and suddenly not even an autocratic father-figure such as Woody Hayes can keep all the slightful comments about Griffin safely in the family.

"Our defensive players say Cornelius Greene was the toughest player they had to tackle all season," said George Chaump, the Buckeyes' assistant coach who works primarily with the quarterbacks.

"Greene, not Griffin, is the guy we have to handle," declared UCLA's young head coach, Dick Vermeil.

"In order to beat Ohio State, we must stop Greene, the big fullback Pete Johnson, and then Griffin," remarked UCLA linebacker Dale Curry.

"Greene is the man you must be most concerned about," echoed Lynn Stiles, the Bruins' defensive coordinator.

It has been noted that Greene, not Griffin, was voted the most valuable player in the Big 10 and the MVP by his own teammates.

Ohio State is favored by 14 1/2 points over UCLA in what could be the mismatch of this New Year's day. The Buckeyes defeated the Bruins here, 41-20, in their fourth game of the season after leading, 38-8, in the third quarter.

Woody's woodchoppers are 11-0, having scored 374 points to 79 for the opposition. UCLA is 8-2-1, with an excellent veer offense led by quarterback John Sciarra and fleet Wendell Tyler.

Maryland Takes Tournament Title Over Princeton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP).—Princeton accomplished what it hardly dreamed it could, completely silencing Maryland's dynamic fast break. Yet the poised No. 3-ranked Terrapins still pulled out a 66-59 victory for the championship of their own invitational tournament.

Maryland scored only two fast-break points Tuesday night, and only got a chance to try its break 13 times against a Princeton team that dropped four and five men back as soon as it released a shot.

But Maryland, aided by a 28-7 advantage in free-throw attempts, was never in danger of losing, only of having its scoring average shrink.

Maryland never trailed after Princeton (now 5-3) took its last lead at 22-21, yet the defending NIT champions still had the satisfaction of making Maryland play with the bit pulled all the way back in its mouth.

Maryland, which ran so brilliantly in thrashing Seton Hall the night before, was held to two-thirds of the 99-point average it had maintained through its first eight victories. Maryland, with balanced scoring, shot 55 per cent from the floor.

College Basketball Scores

Tuesday's Games

All-College Tournament
No. Texas 90, Oklahoma City 89 (ot).
Long Beach St. 81, Bowling Green 80.
Ken. Kentucky 76, Utah St. 69.

Big Eight Tournament
Kansas St. 60, Colorado 55.
Oklahoma 71, Iowa St. 51.
Nebraska 56; Oklahoma St. 49.

Far West Classic
Florida St. 84, Colorado St. 54.
Oregon St. 79, Oregon 67.
Northwestern 78, Duquesne 71.

Rainbow Classic
Cincinnati 83, Yale 55.

Bruin Classic
UCLA 99, Purdue 85.

Old Dominion Classic
Texas 86, Cornell 60.
Brigham Young 80, Old Dominion 77.

Charlotte Invitational
Boston Coll. 77, Hofstra 70.

Poinsettia Classic
Furman 92, Citadel 90.

Senior Bowl
Pan American 95, Rice 65.

Va. Commonwealth Tournament
So. Miss 98, CCNY, 85.
Va. Commonwealth 80, Mich. St. 75.

Tangerine Bowl
E. Carolina 70, Marshall 67.

Kodak Classic
Utah 91, Canisius 89 (ot).
Harvard 86, Rochester 75.

Maryland Invitational
Maryland 66, Princeton 59.

Wednesday's Games
Memphis St. 90, Pepperdine 82.

Chadron Holiday Tournament (Championship)
Bethel (Kan.) 76, No. Montana 67.
(Consolations)
Concordia (Minn.) 85, Chadron St. 62.
Black Hills St. 67, Colorado Mines 55.
Mount Mary 76, Concordia (Neb.) 71.

Little League Rescinds Its Ban Against Foreign Teams in Series

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 1 (AP).—Little League baseball has rescinded its rule banning foreign teams from the Little League World Series.

The board of directors of Little League, Inc., voted, 12-1, at a recent meeting to reopen the series to all teams. Players 8 to 12 years old are allowed to compete in the Little League.

The prohibition against foreign teams was ordered last year after the Taiwan team had won six straight Little League World Series.

A spokesman said that the main reason for the league's change of heart was the willingness of foreign teams, such as Taiwan, to abide by the same rules which apply to U.S. teams.

The main rule, he said, was the one limiting selection of players to population areas of 15,000 persons. The Taiwan players and those of other foreign countries had been chosen from much greater population areas, he said.

He also said the foreign countries had agreed to decrease the emphasis on the competition and treat the series more as a goodwill exchange.

Little League announced its ban on foreign teams in October, 1974, because American youngsters played the game for fun while the foreigners took a "win at any cost" attitude, it said.

For National Title

Super College Bowl in the Making

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Not long after Woody Hayes arrived at the Rose Bowl for his fourth consecutive California visit, the 62-year-old commander of Ohio State was asked to comment on the decision of John McKay to transfer his 52-year-old brain from the University of Southern California to the new Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the National Football League.

"John's getting old," Hayes said.

So is the Rose Bowl; so is the entire bowl-game structure. Old and more commercial and less significant. More than ever before, the bowl games today won't prove much. For those who relish myths, only an astonishing upset by UCLA can prevent Ohio State from being the national champion. If that astonishing upset were to occur, the mythical title would be argued but not settled.

But perhaps next season a true champion will be determined in a college bowl by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which more and more is turning pro. It recently decided to merchandise items the way the NFL does—helmets and jerseys, blankets and lamps. And in two weeks the NCAA will vote on a national championship playoff similar to the NFL format. It will be big box-office and big TV dollars. Any resemblance to higher education will be strictly coincidental.

Approval Seen

"I feel fairly confident that the playoff plan will be approved at the NCAA convention in St. Louis," says Ernie Casale, the chairman of what is titled the Division I Football Championships Feasibility Committee and the Temple University athletic director. "We need a majority vote of about 130 colleges."

Under the proposal, four teams would be selected by a committee next Jan. 2 after the 1977 bowl games. Those four teams would be paired in two semifinal games the next weekend, with the two winners qualifying for the championship game the following weekend. Warm-weather sites or enclosed stadiums would be mandatory. According to Casale, the Superdome, the Astrodome and Pontiac Stadium near Detroit, as well as the Orange Bowl and Legion Field in Birmingham, have inquired already about being the site of a playoff game.

"We would want to avoid a conflict with the Super Bowl," Casale says, "but that would be easy enough. We could play Friday night, Saturday afternoon or Monday night."

But to Casale, the essence of the playoff proposal is that all the current bowls would be enhanced in significance. The bowl games would represent the qualifying round. Win impressively or forget about making the final four.

Contract Bonanza

"Keeping the bowl games as they are is important," Casale says. "Certain conferences don't want to change."

Certain conferences don't want to risk the bonanza from their bowl-game contracts. The conference of the participating teams receives the bulk of the money in bowl games. From today's Rose Bowl, the Big 10 and the Pacific 8 each will be rewarded with about $1.1 million, with Ohio State and UCLA keeping perhaps $350,000 each and the other conference schools sharing the remainder.

At the Orange Bowl, the Big 8 and the Big 10 each will collect about $900,000, with Oklahoma and Michigan keeping about $200,000 each. With both Ohio State and Michigan in bowl games, the Big 10 is twice blessed.

At the Cotton Bowl, the Southwest Conference and the Southeast Conference each get about $850,000 with Arkansas and Georgia retaining about $200,000 each. At last night's Sugar Bowl the Southeastern Conference also got about $550,000 because of Alabama's participation, as did Penn State, which keeps virtually all of it because it is not a member of a conference.

"But with the playoff system," Casale adds, "the financial rewards would be even greater with a renegotiated TV contract."

The NCAA's current college football TV contract with the American Broadcasting Co. extends through the 1978 season.

Rich Get Richer

"All the teams that participate in the TV package will get more money," Casale says, indicating that the rich will get richer. "But there also will be an assessment by the NCAA for a fund that will guarantee for the expenses of any college team that competes in an NCAA championship. Some college golf teams, for example, never get reimbursed for their expenses in competing in the NCAA Golf Championship."

As for the conflict of the playoff games with January classes, Casale minimizes that problem.

"The large percentage of schools are not in session the first week of January anyway," he says. "And for the two teams that get to the final, it's easier to miss school the first week of the semester than it would be in December, when most schools have their exams now. And the football season still wouldn't be as long as the basketball season."

And think how many more helmets, jerseys, blankets and lamps a college bowl would sell. That's not mythical money. But most of it would be provided by mythical students.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 5, California 3 (Bordeleau, Korol, Rota, Mikita, Tallon; Ahern, M. Papin, Maruk).
New York Islanders 6, Philadelphia 2 (Harris 2, Drouin, Nystrom 2; MacLeish 2).
Vancouver 5, Kansas City 2 (Robitaille, Ververgaert, Monahan, Lever 2; Burns, Croteau).

Wednesday's Games

Atlanta 5, New York Rangers 1 (Kryskow, Pleau 2, Gibbs 2, Vail, Comeau; Holland).
Detroit 4, Washington 0 (Bloom 2, Hogaboom, Libett).
Boston 6, Minnesota 1 (O'Reilly, Marcotte 3, Cashman, Forbes; Hicke).
Pittsburgh 5, Los Angeles 1 (Kelly 2, Larouche 2, Radfield; St. Marseille).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Minnesota 4, Quebec 4 (Keon 2, Gambucci, Odrowski; Sutherland 2, Leclerc 2).
Winnipeg 5, Houston 3 (Hedberg, Nilsson, Ford, Hull, Lindstrom; Tardif, Land, Hughes).
Toronto 6, Edmonton 3 (Henderson 2, Atkinson, Farda 2, Nedomansky; Sheehy, M. Rogers, J. Rogers).
New England 5, San Diego 3 (St. Abrahamsson, Pleau 2, D. Roberts; Hargreaves, French, Tidey).
Denver 2, Indianapolis 1 (Rochon, Backstrom; Whitlock).

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Philadelphia 114, Detroit 108 (Mix 28, Carter 26; Rowe 27, Money 20).
Washington 98, Chicago 81 (Chenier 25, Riordan, Hayes 15; Benbow 16, Love 15).
Cleveland 110, Kansas City 106 (Russell 35, Brewer, Snyder 15; Archibald 22, Wedman 24).
Buffalo 118, Milwaukee 106 (McAdoo 40, Smith 24; Mayes 17, Bridgeman 15).
New York 114, Phoenix 86 (Monroe 27, Haywood, Frazier 17; Shumate 21, Adams 14).
Seattle 112, Los Angeles 100 (Brown, 34, Burleson 22; Abdul-Jabbar 26, Russell 21).
Golden State 133, Boston 101 (Barry 26, Smith 19; White 15, Havlicek 15).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis 106, Denver 104 (Barnes 29, Boone 28; B. Jones 26, Issel 26).
San Antonio 105, Indiana 90 (Silas 34, Kenon 21; Robish 22, Keller 20).

Wednesday's Games

Denver 141, Kentucky 137 (Thompson 33, Simpson 28; Averitt 33, Gilmore 32).

Injury Won't Bench Bradshaw for NFL Steelers

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Terry Bradshaw apparently is just indestructible.

Bradshaw is the Pittsburgh Steelers' quarterback whose presence in the second half of Saturday's playoff game and in any other games this season was immediately put in doubt when he was flipped head over heels by Baltimore's Lloyd Mumphord.

But the Oakland Raiders, who will try for the second straight year to beat the Steelers in the AFC championship game Sunday, don't have to bother preparing for Terry Hanratty or Joe Gilliam as the Pittsburgh quarterback. The Steelers' Bradshaw will be there.

"I don't think Terry's injury [bruised knee] will affect our offense," coach Chuck Noll said. "He'll be ready for Oakland. I will not give our other quarterbacks any additional work because of Terry's injury."

The offensive unit is the stepchild of the team that won the Super Bowl last season. Everybody talks about the Steelers' defensive unit because it has proved itself so impenetrable, especially in meaningful games.

Still, the offensive unit cannot be dismissed. And an integral part of that offense is Bradshaw.

If the 6-foot-3-inch, 215-pound Bradshaw were not able to play, the Steelers would have to go with Hanratty, who hasn't thrown a pass all year, or Gilliam, a youngster who plays erratically. Noll has said that Hanratty supplanted Gilliam as his No. 2 quarterback, but how effective could Hanratty be against the Raiders after not having thrown a pass all season?

So Bradshaw will be the quarterback, even though he probably will have to resist the temptation to run when his receivers are covered.

With Bradshaw in the backfield will be Franco Harris, even though he reinjured an ankle against Baltimore. Harris, who gained most of his 153 yards rushing on that sore ankle, is No. 1 on Oakland's most-wanted Steeler list. He ran for 111 yards and two touchdowns against the Raiders in last season's AFC title game and, two years before that, he made the incredible catch of a deflected pass and scored the last-minute touchdown that beat the Raiders.

"Obviously we will have to do something about Harris," coach John Madden said in Oakland. "He is the man who makes their offense go. If you stop him, you have a pretty good chance to win the game."

Lost 5 Big Games

The Raiders have to be wondering how much chance they really have of winning this game. Since playing in the second Super Bowl, they have lost five league or conference championship games. Furthermore, they never have won a preseason game on the road in five attempts.

Oakland and Pittsburgh will be meeting for the fourth straight year in the playoffs. It is a pairing that has almost come to be expected.

"The rivalry has become a fun thing," Noll said. "It's good to have. We look forward to a game like this. Our players enjoy playing the Raiders and I imagine they feel the same way about us."

The Raiders' feelings, however, are slightly different. It really doesn't matter to them which team they are playing; they just want to get back to the Super Bowl. No matter how many games they win each year and how many times they have made the playoffs, the Raiders are frustrated and embarrassed by their inability to reach the ultimate game and win it.

"We've been down this road a lot of times," said Al Davis, the team's managing general partner. "Let's hope we can go all the way for a change."

NHL Canadiens Hold Soviet Army to 3-3 Tie

MONTREAL, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Boris Aleksandrov scored a goal at 4:04 of the third period last night to give the touring Soviet Army hockey team a 3-3 tie with the Montreal Canadiens.

It was the second game of the four-game tour for the Soviet Army, which Sunday night defeated the New York Rangers, 7-3.

Aleksandrov's goal was one of just 18 shots the Soviets aimed at the Montreal net. The shot was actually caught by Canadien goalie Ken Dryden, but the puck fell out of his glove and into the net.

The Canadiens, who held the Russians to just seven shots in the first two periods, took an early 2-0 lead. Steve Shutt beat Soviet goaltender Vladislav Tretiak with a 20-foot drive at 3:16 of the opening period. Less than five minutes later, Yvon Lambert scored with a backhand shot.

Dryden had trouble holding onto the puck at 3:54 of the second period on a shot by Boris Mikhailov. The puck slipped past Dryden to narrow Montreal's lead to 2-1.

Yvan Cournoyer put Montreal back in front 3-1 midway through the second period with a power-play goal but Valeri Kharlamov split the Canadiens' defense at 16:21 of the period to again pull the Russians to within one.

No More Alibis

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP).—Professional hockey is running out of excuses. In 1972, when Team Canada barely beat the Soviet national team, North American hockey fans were told that the problem was the timing of the series, which was held before the National Hockey League players had been to training camp. The Russians were in better shape.

In 1974, when the Soviet team destroyed another Team Canada composed of World Hockey Association players, the story was that no all-star team with players not accustomed to each other could cope with the precision of the Russians.

So a third series was arranged. This one would be in mid-season when the players should be in top shape. And this time the Soviet squad would face regular NHL teams with players who perform together all season long.

What's the excuse now?

The first two games of the current series have resulted in Soviet Army victories.

Quite simply, the Russians are playing the best hockey that NHL teams and fans have seen in a long time. The secret is that they play this game the way it was designed to be played—with speed, finesse and precision and with a distinct absence of violence.

The Russians play a precise passing game that confounds wide open teams like the Rangers. When the Soviets attack, they come up ice in a well-orchestrated formation. When they pass the puck, they seem to throw it to a spot on the ice instead of a particular teammate. However, almost always, there is a teammate at that spot when the pass gets there.

There is no wasted technique in the Soviet repertoire. They will never throw the puck in the corner of the other team's end, hoping to recover it for a shot. Once they have the puck and are attacking, they hold onto it.

Smith Eliminated In Aussie Tennis

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Dick Crealy eliminated American Stan Smith from the Australian Open Tennis Championship at Kooyong yesterday, making it an all-Australian quarter-final lineup.

Crealy defeated Smith, who has been troubled with an elbow injury, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4. Four other foreign players, American Charlie Pasarell, South African Ray Moore, New Zealander Brian Fairlie and Frenchman Patrice Hagelauer, also were eliminated.

Defending champion John Newcombe beat Moore, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2; Ross Case ousted Pasarell, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-7, 7-5; Ray Ruffels beat Hagelauer, 6-0, 6-4, 7-6, and Mark Edmondson beat Fairlie, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

WHA Whaler Coach Quits; Player in Post

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1 (UPI).—The New England Whalers of the World Hockey Association have announced the resignation of general manager and head coach Jack Kelley, effective immediately. He will be succeeded as general manager by Ron Ryan, a former Whalers coach.

Veteran player Don Blackburn was appointed head coach.

Kelley resigned to return to Colby College in Waterville, Maine, where he will head the hockey program.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
DINING · THEATRES · RESTAURANTS · NIGHT CLUBS

Salle Pleyel - Tuesday, January 6, at 8 p.m. (Volmalète)
THE A.I.A.P. AND LUDGROSO SPECTACLES PRESENT
Recital of the singer
Galina VISHNEVSKAIA
At the piano: MSTISLAV
ROSTROPOVICH
MOUSSORGSKY · RACHMANINOFF · GLINKA · SHOSTAKOVICH

Roulette Blackjack
Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT · BAR

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
DINNER PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner Supper and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
RESERVATIONS: 80 A. Paris

CALAVADOS RAL. 95-38 ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Art Buchwald

'You're Fired'

WASHINGTON—"You wanted to see me, sir?" '75 said to the manager.

"Oh, '75, thanks for stopping by," the manager said. "I don't know how to tell you this, but we had to let you go as of Jan. 1."



Buchwald

"Let me go?" '75 said, aghast. "But I've been doing a good job. I reversed inflation. Business figures are up. There is a little fighting in the world, but no major war to speak of. And I was hoping with more time to turn the worldwide recession around."

The manager looked embarrassed. "Don't get me wrong, '75. No one is criticizing the job you did. God knows you inherited a mess from that no-goodnik 1974, but all of us here in the company feel we need—well, we need someone younger."

"I'm only 12 months old," '75 protested. "I can do anything a new year can do."

The manager opened a file. "This business of détente isn't going very well, is it?"

"That wasn't my fault, and you know it," '75 said, getting red in the face. "Both sides are so suspicious of the other double-crossing them, they haven't given it a chance to work. Besides, I inherited détente—I didn't think it up."

"What about Angola?"

"I didn't have any more to do with Angola than you did. There were three local factions fighting there, and the major powers stepped in."

"And Northern Ireland?"

"A religious war. Have you ever tried to stop a religious war?" '75 asked.

"And Lebanon?"

"Another religious war. I arranged 30 cease-fires, but every one of them was broken. Tell me how to keep Christians and Moslems from killing each other, and I'll get you a Nobel Peace Prize."

The manager turned some pages in the file. "What about terrorism?"

"I've been trying to solve it. But one country's terrorist is another country's freedom fighter. I can't stop terrorism until everyone defines what it is."

"You were supposed to do something about the energy situation."

"I have study groups all over the world working on it. The problem is that no one can agree on how to get more energy without doing damage to the environment. You can sit in your office and raise all these questions about what I haven't done. But if you went out in the field and saw what was going on, you wouldn't be so smug."

"Now, '75, there's no sense in getting testy. I was hoping to do this amicably," the manager said. "You know as well as I do that you were on trial, and if we felt you didn't measure up we had the right to replace you."

"I didn't have enough time," '75 begged. "What can anyone do in 365 days?"

* * *

The manager went back to the files. "We've had a lot of complaints about you. Would you like to see them?"

"People always complain about a year. Then they look back later and say it was the best year they ever had. What about all the nostalgia of the war years? Everyone griped at the time. Now they think they were the best years of their lives."

The manager sighed. "If it were up to me, '75, I'd let you stay on. But we have to think of the company. Look, we're not going to kick you out in the cold. We're giving you a day's salary for every week you put in on the job."

"But what am I going to live on?"

"Why don't you write your memoirs?"

"It's too early. No one wants to read about me now. Most people are just getting around to reading about the Truman years. I can't wait 20 years."

The manager said, "My hands are tied. Listen, I think we'll have to terminate this meeting. I have a meeting with your replacement in a few minutes, and I think it's best that you not be here when he arrives."

Without a nod the old man walked out of the office. In the hall, reporters and television and radio correspondents quickly closed around him, shoving microphones in his face. "Is it true you've been fired?" someone yelled.

"Yes," he replied bitterly. "Well, gentlemen, I hope you're all satisfied. You won't have 1975 to kick around any more."

N.Y. Critics Call 'Nashville' Best of Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Robert Altman's "Nashville," the comedy-drama set in a country-and-Western music scene, has been named best picture of 1975 by the New York Film Critics Circle.

The 28 critics, representing newspapers, magazines and other media, voted by proxy and in person Tuesday at the New York Newspaper Guild headquarters.

Mr. Altman was chosen best director for his work on the film, and comedienne Lily Tomlin, who played a gospel singer in the picture in her dramatic debut, was named best supporting actress.

The critics named Jack Nicholson best actor for his work in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

Isabelle Adjani was named best actress for her role in François Truffaut's "The Story of Adèle H.," while Alan Arkin was voted best supporting actor in his portrayal of an old-time movie director in "Hearts of the West."

'When I stepped off the helicopter last May, they just kinda looked at me funny, and I felt pretty strange myself. They thought I couldn't make it.'

'Ralph'—a Woman Roustabout

By James P. Sterba

ON MARLIN RIG No. 2, Gulf of Mexico (NYT).—"Ralph" rises at 5 a.m. climbs into greasy coveralls, laces up steel-toe shoes, plops on a hard hat, eats breakfast and begins a 12-hour workday that often stretches into 16, 18 or even 20 hours.

It's hard work. There are 50-pound and 100-pound sacks of dried drilling mud to pile and unpile. There are supply boats to unload, cables to splice, bulkheads to sandblast and paint, and 800-pound sections of drill pipe to handle.

"Ralph" is a roustabout—a drilling-rig workhand. Her real name is Cindy Myers. She is 20 years old. She is something of a pioneer, venturing into yet another male work bastion—the offshore oil industry. She works and lives for a week at a time on this rig, which is drilling an oil well 85 miles off the Louisiana coast, with a crew that includes 30 men and three other women. The other women are kitchen and housekeeping hands.

"When I stepped off the helicopter out here last May, they just kinda looked at me funny, and I felt pretty strange myself," she said. "They thought I couldn't make it. They'd give me hard things to do, heavy stuff to lift, to see if I could do the work. Now, we're all good friends. They said since I work like a man, they had to give me a nickname. So they called me Ralph."

Assignments

Dozens of women—nobody knows how many for sure—have invaded offshore oil rigs in the last year or so, aided by federal guidelines prohibiting sex discrimination in hiring by companies and their subcontractors who hold federal offshore oil leases. Most of them work as galley hands, for food and service contractors who provide meals, laundry and other services to offshore rig hands. Some work on supply boats. And a few oil companies have hired female geologists and other professionals who frequently work on rigs for short intervals.

Miss Myers, however, is doing what the offshore industry has long considered to be a man's job. Female roustabouts have been a fairly common sight around onshore rigs. But offshore they are still rare and controversial. And most of the controversy about them is back on land.

"Everybody said to watch out and all, being with a buncha men," Miss Myers said. "They think you come out here and it's a honkytonk or something. And when I go home the first thing they ask is whether the men try anything on you. And I say no, it's not what everyone expects. Everyone's out here to work. We're more like brothers and sisters. And if anybody does try anything funny, they know they'll lose their job."

"We treat her like everyone else," said Mitchell Case, the 33-year-old tool pusher who is in charge of the rig's workers for the Marlin Drilling Company. "She's proved she can do the work. We were all a little surprised."

Food-catering companies have hired the most women to work offshore. ARA Services currently has 20 offshore female kitchen hands. Oceanic Butler has hired 12 women in the last 15 months to complement its 340 male kitchen and service workers offshore.

"Usually women over 30 are more settled and make better hands," said Lloyd Holley, personnel director for Oceanic Butler. "We hired a few younger ones and found out that they'd rather set around out there and look pretty than work."

Both companies servicing offshore rigs have also taken on female deckhands, mates and galley crews. Tidewater Marine Services has hired 20 such workers and expects to promote one of them—a former shrimpboat fisherman, with her husband—to the rank of boat captain.

Physically Demanding

Of all the offshore jobs, roustabouting is the most physically demanding except for the job of roughneck, which involves working directly on the drilling apparatus.

"The first we hired last April got out there and worked one day and had to work overtime that night," said Lloyd Nail, Marlin's office manager in Lafayette, La. "She got up the next morning and said that's it, I quit."

Mr. Nail said his company was aiming to get two women roustabouts on each rig. But they are difficult to find and keep.

"They think it's something else, sort of a women's-lib glamour job, or something," he said. "Then they get out there and find that it's plain hard work and they change their minds."

But not Ralph. She found that trying to pay for a car while making $66 per week in an electric-fan factory was tough. Then a cousin told her that women were being hired offshore.

"I had my doubts but everybody kept on telling me to try it," she said. "They said if I didn't like it I could just quit. But I like it. I could have gotten a job as a galley hand, but I don't care to wash dishes."

The Marlin 2 is a barge tender rig that floats like a ship next to a smaller platform where the actual drilling takes place. Unlike many rigs that are fastened to the sea floor to make it stable, this one bobs on top of the water constantly.

"The first day I got dizzy and couldn't eat," Miss Myers said. "But I never got seasick. But I really got sore the first week. Sometimes it gets so rough, you can't hardly move around. You hit the walls every time you try to walk, banging up against things all the time. But you still gotta work because the drilling never stops."

The real attraction is the pay. Miss Myers makes $3.92 an hour, and gets lots of overtime at sometimes double that wage. Her last check, she said, was for $437.50, after taxes. She only works two weeks a month as does the rest of the crew—helicopters change crews each Monday. Yet that's still much more money than she says she could earn working full time on land.

Miss Myers is quartered in a barracks-style room with the three women galley employees. The room has its own toilet facilities and a lock on the door, although federal guidelines require as little as a sheet to separate male and female sleeping areas.

From a land base at Intercoastal City, Miss Myers drives an hour home to Eunice, La., for her week off. There's not much to do, she said.

"Everybody else is either working or going to school so nobody parties until the weekend," she said. But, like the men, Miss Myers and the other women on Marlin 2 often begin the first few hours of their week off on land at the local tavern. Drinking on the offshore rigs is strictly prohibited, so a "quick one or two" beers is usually in order.



The New York Times.

Cindy Myers at work.

Nettie Ernst, the 48-year-old housekeeper on Marlin 2, was hired in 1973 as one of the first women offshore workers. She makes beds, wakes up rig workers for their work shifts and helps out in the kitchen.

"I think the men enjoy us being out here," she said. "But their wives didn't. I like it out here. For me it's not like real work."

More Free Time

Dorothy Mitchell, the night cook, finds the schedule of working seven days on and then having seven days off gives her more time to spend with her three children than she did as a bar owner on shore.

"Some [men] say it's no place for a woman. That's all they ever say. That's as far as they go trying to explain it. Some of them have been out here so long, they never dreamed a woman would ever come offshore."

Neither did their wives.

"Some of their wives don't like it a bit that we're out here," she said. "They're jealous, but they don't understand that you're constantly working."

Janet Domangue, the fourth woman aboard, also works in the kitchen.

"I got a little boy to support, and it sure beats working in bars and stuff," she said. "You come out here and do your job. And I was told that if any humbug goes on, you're fired. What I do on my seven days off is my bbusiness. But out here, I'm here to work because I sure don't want to go back to no café for $50 or $70 a week."

Because the work days are so long and tiring, recreation in the few hours before sleep consists mostly of watching television, playing cards or dominoes and occasionally fishing. Two men play guitars on board, so now and then there is a songfest. The crew, which also includes three blacks, seems fairly close-knit.

Miss Myers plans to stay on the job because she liked both the pay and the work atmosphere.

"The men try to watch their language around me but they know I can cuss as much as they can," she said. "When they do say something and they find me standing there, they say, 'Sorry, Ralph.' They're just nice to me. After I'm home for a few days, I'm anxious to get back."

PEOPLE: *Living With Austerity In the Philippines*

In his New Year's Day message to the Philippine people, who have been living under martial law for three years, President Ferdinand Marcos told them they would have to continue to live "without ostentation, without show, but with austerity." On New Year's Eve he was dancing with actress Gina Lollobrigida and drinking champagne at a Beautiful People party that started at sunset on a floating casino, moved onto mass at the palace and faded away on the presidential yacht at dawn. The guest list included a sprinkling of Niarchoses, Princess Maria Gabriella of Savoy, Alenor Patino. The 30 jet setters were invited by Mrs. Marcos to spend New Year's in the Philippines.

* * *

As the result of a "long recognized" but previously unpublicized brain tumor, Dr. Karl Menninger is "neurologically and medically seriously ill," his physicians announced Wednesday. The 83-year-old psychiatrist was hospitalized in Topeka earlier this month for surgery to drain fluid from his brain, in the hope of relieving his dizzy spells and partial loss of hearing.

* * *

Joan Braden, 49, has been named to the newly created job as coordinator of consumer affairs by the State Department. Mrs. Braden, wife of Los Angeles Times columnist Tom Braden, was a rumored favorite for the $37,800-a-year job, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reports. He says, "Her appointment created something of a stir at the State Department because Mrs. Braden's reputation has been largely that of a hostess and mother of eight children, as well as a friend of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger." Mrs. Braden has a degree in economics and did a year of graduate study. An assistant to Rockefeller from 1946 to 1951, she was a special assistant for public relations at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from 1951 to 1955. The post is in line with an administration decision to establish similar positions in 17 government agencies.

* * *

Tennis pro Françoise Durr of France married Boyd Browning, a former tennis player himself, Wednesday night in Dallas. She is there for the world mixed doubles tennis tournament. Browning owns a radio station in Arizona.

* * *

More red carpet treatment came for Julie Nixon Eisenhower and her husband David Eisenhower on New Year's Day in Peking when China's Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a lunch for them. The night before the couple had an audience with Mao Tse-tung. China-watchers said that the audience, a privilege usually reserved for visiting heads of state, underlined Peking's respect for former President Richard Nixon as the architect of improved Sino-American relations.

There were no indications that the Eisenhowers would change their plans—they are expected to leave Peking Friday for a one-week provincial tour—after reports came in from Washington that Eisenhower's grandmother, Mamie Eisenhower, was ill. Mrs. Eisenhower was rushed by ambulance to Walter Reed Army Hospital Wednesday. Thursday she was reported "doing O.K." No details of her illness were released.



Mamie Eisenhower
. . . hospitalized.

* * *

The talk of Bangkok, not to mention Rangoon, these days is of a Christmas Eve party in Rangoon reportedly crashed by President Ne Win of Burma, who later slapped an army colonel and broke up the 800-guest affair. The Bangkok Post, quoting a traveler from Rangoon, said that the Burmese leader and three aides had appeared at a hotel not far from his home, because, according to one report, the noise was bothering the President or according to another, he thought his daughter was at the party. The President, who has banned nightclubs in Rangoon and clamped down on social activities, reportedly kicked over the amplifiers and poked holes in the drums of a rock band called Elf.

* * *

For the second time in two years Marlon Brando has been flown to the United States from his Tahiti atoll, which he has been developing as a resort and lobster farm. The 51-year-old actor was being treated in a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital Tuesday for septicemia. Two years ago he was flown back to the United States with food poisoning.

* * *

In Washington, the Survival of American Indians Association announced that the 40 acres near Los Angeles it was promised last year by Brando was delivered last week—and debt-free. A $318,000 loan against the property had led to some questions about the gift. But Hank Adams, spokesman for the association, said the loan had a year-end date and that it had made no sense for Brando to divest himself of the money ahead of time.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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